LOUISVILLE; KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Week & Journal 60 50. ROTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

NDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1865. State, the Eastern and Western Lunauic ma the Pachia-minded Institute at Frankbrt, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, the necessity which exists for their "more

nost from absolute pecessity too much overked, and though they did not cease their oper-

nore careful attention and all the aid they reto enable them to confer the greatest poeamount of good upon the smitten and were designed to bless. There is no more sahere institutions are monuments of the

it ought to be cherished and kept always ned. To minister to a "mind diseased, nd, if possible, restore reason to her august me, is surely a work worthy of men and anels. How many, alas! of the gifted children f gentus have, in different ages and countries, seh beraft of that great sunlight of the soul, m, and been left to wander through a night M starless till the good God has seen proper take them in mercy up where darkness and chadows are unknown. Formerly it was thought that insanity amcurable, and frequently it was supposed to mark the pe-lar displaceure of the Creator against those thus afflicted. The victims were invested with sort of superstitious dread, and they were left tains and done and filth. But, thanks to e and advancing Christian civilization. to la now known to be a disease not of he ram itself, etrictly speaking, but of the in, the organ through which its phenomens manifested, and that in a multitude of e any other disease. Science and med-

extincuish it. regard to the feeble-minded, a great also been effected. It is found that are capable with judicious treat-

relves. The old definition of Blackstone t at "an idiot or natural fool is one that hath id no n derstanding from his nativity, and erefore is by law i sumed never likely to fective. He is capable of attaining some underanding, as the actual experiments which have been made prove. The education of the deal and dumb enables them to become neefal if not noisy members of society; and if the blind do not literally "receive their eight," they are so taught that they can enjoy anything except

We are not familiar with the affairs of our Deef and Dumb Aevium at Danville, and cannot, therefore, speak of its particular management, but have no doubt it is in able and judi cions hands, and worthy of the fostering care

With reference to the institution for the blind near this city we are better posted, and can speak more definitely. The location is most cautiful and lovely, and, under the vigilant and careini superintendence of Mr. Patton and his well-chosen associates, it is not only a school but a home for the blindmone of the best manaced, nestest, and, in all respects, most admira eavlums of the kind that can be found in a country.

We paid it a visit not long ago, and were de lighted with everything we saw. The grounds are ample and airy, and the health of the in mates excellent Nothing that can contribute to the welfare, improvement, comfort, and hapneglected. We saw specimens of bead-work. executed by the girls, that look as if they had been manufactured by the fairies. Mr. Patton is ever tasting his ingenuity for new means for giving em; loyment to both boys and girls, and thus to enhance their pleasure and their imp over ment. The institution suffered severely by the war, the inmates having been driven out of it, and the buildings turned into a hospital. Matters have been righted, however, and the Asylum is now in the full tide of successful progress. It is capable of accommodating many more pupils than it now has. Its advantages for the edncation of the blind should be made known

throughout the State. Lost" sud many other great works printed la raised characters, and to perceive with what readiness and intelligence the pupils read and

glory to Kentucky, and richly merits all that

between Christian and heathen civilization—if the latter may be so termed—that there is not a single charitable institution for the benefit of men in any heathen country on the face of the earth. The remark was elicited by the which was some years ago visited and des cribed by an American missionary in Burmah. tions of buman wretchedness and horror we ever perused was Dr. Madden's account of his what to the Mahometan mad-house at Cairo, in Egypt. It fairly thrilled one's blood. The victims were all chained like wild beasts in their dens and so remained till death relieved

THE CONVENTION AT FRANKPORT IN JANUARY NEXT.—We are glad to observe that prominent and influential gentlemen, identified with the Agricultural Society of the State, are about to take decisive steps toward establishing in Kentucky a reliable system of labor. At a meeting of the Society, at Frankfort, on the lith inst, a committee was appointed, in accordance with a resolution, to issue a call for a convention, comprising representatives of the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, to assemble in Frankfort, on the 11th of January next, the object of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is a selected by the service of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is and industrial manner. The laboratory is a committee of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is a committee of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is a committee of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is propositional to the convention of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and industrial manner. The laboratory is propositionally the convention being the proposition of the convention being the adoption of the most judictous plan for encouraging the immigration of Intelligent and interest and interest and temperate State paper that has emanated from the server. In the convention being the interest of the convention being the proposition of the manner. The laboratory is proposition to the freedmen, he says:

This docates the server that has emanated and the mean and the taxes are manned to NEXT.-We are glad to observe that prominext, the object of the convention being the adoption of the most judicions plan for encouraging the immigration of intelligent and industrious men to Kentneky, as well as to discuss the most effective principles upon which to construct a new system of labor. The call for this convention appeared in our c lumns on

tention of the farmers throughout the State.

This subject is one of mighty import to this State. It pertains to interests that are fundamental to the welfare of Kentucky. The demental to the welfare of Kentucky. pand for reliable and efficient laborers in the importance of which is sorely felt in every department of maustry. The overthrow of slavery has necessarily left the cause of labor in a
deranged condition in this State, and it is now ding agriculturists of the State, and the conse the best medium through which the wants

reating indicated by the present call will serve the their medium through, which the wants and wishes of our people can be know. The call proposes that each county in the State shall send delegate; to the convention, in which the subjects of labor and humigration shall be freely discussed, in connection with the needs of our ludustrial interests. We are sure, at least we hope, that the meeting will be attended by representatives from every section of the State. The discussions likely to occar in the convention will cast a food of light upon the material interests and inevitable destiny of Kentucky.

[From the Memphie Appeal.]

Taken altogether, the message will take a first rank in the 'annals of the nation, and to political doctrine. It is very likely to he accepted, at last, by all moderate and conservative shades of opinion, and to form the rallying point of the whole people of the country, irrespective of party associations or prejudees, in the great work yet to do, of thoroughly and solidly restoring the Government of the United States to the affections of its citizens in every part of its territory. Should it do so, andrew Johneon will have won glory enough, without the still further good that we may reasonably look forward to form his administration.

[From the Memphie Appeal.]

No State of the Union possesses the elements f wealth and greatness more bountifully than our own proud Commonwealth. We have a ate as pure and genial as that of Italy; our roll is as productive as the aliuvial of the Delta, rale of the highest and richest character. The idden wealth of Kentucky is beyond computation, and now her fields are opened for the free access of all available labor and capital. What we need at present is a reliable system of labor for developing our bounteous resources, and we earnestly hope the opportunity for discussing this vital subject in convention will not be allowed to pass unimproved by the agriculturists of the State. Let, therefore, the proposed convention computes representatives ple support." We heartily concur in the posed convention comprise representatives

While in Augusta the other day I saw Alexander H. Stevens—a little old man with most marvelous eyes—looking not so much like a buman being as like a character from one of Dickens's stories. Yet if Georgians reverence anybody it is Mr. Stephens; and there isn't the least question but that his precore in the State is beneficial in the best sense. He resists all improvementies to make a numble speech but I in beneficial in the best sense. He resists all importantities to make a public speech; but I am told that he converses freely with all who call upon him, and that he urges everybody to eccept the issue of the war in a most cheerful and liberal apirit. While in Columbus two weeks ago, I was told of a letter he wrote to a friend in that city immediately after the famous Hampton Roads conference. I tried in every way to get a sight of it, but without success. The gentleman who told me of it had read it and used these words in respect thereto: "He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humiliating to the South, and that it enght to be made at once, but Mr. Davis and his principal advisers did not want peace.

war, and that his presence in Georgia would be

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE PRESIDENTS

SOUTHERN OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE.

The comments of the Southern press upon the President's message are generally approba-tory. We have room for but few selections from their editorials, but reprint below a few extracts from leading journals:

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Mobile Register.]
After thanking God for the end of war, and

[From the Augusts (Ga.) Constitutionalist. Dec. 10.1

and our habitations.

[From the Richmond Times.]

The message, which we publish to-day, is, nevertheless, the production of a statesman who has discarded all those passions and prejudices from his hereast, and dismissed all considerations of party from his councils. There is a caim, clear, disparsionate resolution in his views, and an uter 'gmoring of the temporary issues engendered by fanaticism and kept alive by the passions infarred by civil war, which shows that, he feels that he is right, and that time will vindicate his wiedom and patriotism.

[From the Charleston News.] [From the Richmond Times.]

ort. It appears sufficiently that it is the ation of the Government to persist in its policy of reconstruction already indicated. There seems to be the disposition to avoid un-The Boeton Daily Advertiser has the following interesting account of A. H. Stephens from a correspondent in Georgia:

While in Augusta the other day I saw Alex. dissolved; that the States are all constituents of
it; that, though citizens may have been disaffected, the State is consistent and firm in its
relation; that against the disaffection in the
State, and not against the State Itself, the
powers of the Government are to be directed, and, this disaffection overcome, the State
remains in necessary relation to the Government, and is at once entitled, without condition, to the equal exercise of rights once belenging to the members of that body.

In this policy there is every reason to believe
the Government will prevail. It has the power;
and thefirm but unosetnations mode of its approach to the issue gives assurance of the Government of late to remove all nunecessary impoet to use it. The disposition also of the Government of late to remove all nunecessary inpoetiments and questions—to induce the States
to adopt the forms the least exceptionable—to
abandon the principles of policy to which there and used, these words in respect thersto: "He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humilisting to the South, and that it enght to be made at once, but Mr. Davis and his principal advisers did not want peace.

We felt persuaded Mr. Stephens would act as this Boston correspondent says he is acting.

We felt persuaded that he would advise a cheerful and hearty acquiseence in the issue of the war, and that his presence in Georgia would be

war, and that his presence in Georgia would be beneficial to the State and to the great work of rectoring the Un'on in the best sense of the parase. Hence we unged his release and pardon.

Mr. Stephens is one of nature's noblemen; and from our heart of hearts we believe that every throb of his soul is in favor of the Union, of his country, and of his whole country.

Mr. Stephens ought to be in the Senste of the Usited States. Let Congress repeal the Oath and receive into its body again with accia mattons the great and good Georgian, one of the noblest Romans of this or any other country. Oh we do also that narrow spirit and that short-aighted policy that keep from the councils of the public such a man as Alexander H. Stephens.

Important December 17 Judge Ballard.

Judge 1888 Ballard, Turing the beak of the Country of the state of secestion, which were real acts, and as null and void ab initio — when they have led to a war to fear reason and a yast expendit. [From the Daily South Carelinian.] Important Decision by Judge Ballard.

Internation of the properties of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky, in Covington, Friday, delivered an important decision upon the application of Henry Bishop for a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner, Henry Bishop, states that he is a free man of color; that he entered the volunteer service of the United States in the 114th regiment of United States colored infantry; that, after serving faithfully, he was bonorably discharged; that, while he was in said service, he was, and still is, the husband of Rachel Bishop, and John Bishop, who are also children are illegally restrained of their liberty, and forcibly held as slaves by Aaron Yager. The petition, after setting forth that other of his children by the same wife are detained by other parties, prays that a writ of habeas corpus be granted to him, commanding, &c. The writ was refused.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

In presentation when they have led to a war of the present they and a praint of the war of the current of money, while the country was rocked in the thoes of convalison, as by a volcano—we see that the President labors in a fanciful theory, solicitous of a fection which may be currented that present of the original properties of money, while the country was rocked in the thoes of convalison, as by a volcano—we see that the President labors in a fanciful theory, solicitous of a country was rocked in the throws of convalison, as by a volcano—we see that the President labors in a fanciful theory, solicitous of a fection which may be currented that the safer president seeds on the difficulty in his way, as in ours, the in this perty decition of a "presended eccession." If this were only a "presended eccession be? Of the anomalies in vived in the lidea of the seceed States never being ont of the Uniton, yet not admissible, or only admissib

ALABAMA. The Episcopal Clergy in Alabama —From the following editorial in the Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser, it would seem that either the statement that President Johnson had revoked Gen. Wood's orders prohibiting the Episcopal clergy was premature, or that the Presidential order is

On the testimony of the National Intelligencer of the 21st nit, we annonneed a few days slace that the military order requiring the Episcopal clergy of Alabama to be enspended from their functions has been rectuded by President Johnson, but we are sorry to find either that the order has not been revoked, or that its revocation has not yet been efficially declared.

We are informed that the rector of St. John's Church in this city was, on last Sabbath, hy order of the General commanding the District of Mortgomery, forbidden to hold religious services with some members of his congregation in one of the rooms at the Hamner Hall, a well-known institution of learning.

Of course such an occurrence is much to be deployed by all persons who sincerely desire the restoration of the country to peace and quiet under the Consiliution and laws. Nothing could be more irritating to a people bred to an abhor-

bewiter a tribute to the memory of his prediceser, Mr. Johnson alaunches his arrament into the marrow of the great question of the day Be basic sort to talk of green mental details, or to adorn his speech with "dilutering generalities". What was to be dose with general intelligible in the prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction and the topic, and if its discussion he prediction of the prediction of the principle of the federal Constitution. He passes from the analysis to a vindication of the principle of publican freedom. He principles of publican freedom. In discussion the great prilis and exhaustist of a vindication of the principle of publican freedom. In discussion the great prilis and exhaustist of a vindication of the principle of the constitution and have been predicted and the great prilis and exhausting expense of a marrial government of the federal programms of regard him as a great benefactor as wise statement. No matter that he has and one this with an elevant of the south. In a word, the federal programms which tremples Constitution, freedom, and human'ts under the fect of a cuel and inexorable partyism.

The question will gobefore the great tribuncing the federal programm which tremples Constitution, freedom, and human'ts under the fect of a cuel and inexorable partyism.

The question will gobefore the great tribuncing of the American people at the polls of 1881—the question of constitutional freedom or of native and increased to the element of the element of the country to denote the principle of the country to denote the fertile of the country to be desirable to receive the first bloom and the great prilis and exhaustic the programme of the fertile of the country to be defi

loses to issue certificates of indehtedness, re-celvable in payment of State taxes, and in

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1865,

KENTUCKY. POLITICS - THE DUTY OF ALL Union Men.-During the last twelve months certain questions have divided the Union men that. The day for discussing the Constitutional of Kentucky. Those questions grew out of the | Amendment is past. It has been ratified by great struggle from which the country but late- the requisite number of the States, and will soon y emerged. Issues predicated noon the lasti- be a part of the organic law of the Republic. ntion of slavery have been the chief causes of | The second section confers upon Congress no dissension, but in the logical progress of events | power which that body would not have withthe whole slavery question has been disposed of out it as we proved irrefutably last summer. sionists assumed, upon the strength of it, to cisely what the words "necessary and proper" overthrow the nation. We struggled arduous- do in relation to the power of Congress to enly, though vainly, to prevent secession, and then we labored, with unquestioned zeal, to stay these words are in the Constitution now. the tide of abolition, but the latier was as inevitable as the former; and when we saw that the fact of abolition could not be avoided we ought, by the Constitutional Anti-slavery Amendment, to give to a resistless revolution a legal and permanent aspect. The de-

true lover of the Union, though it has shocked of the page. the nerves and paralyzed the patriotism of many who profess to be such. Throughout the war the secessionists were the most effective abolitlonists in the country, and the prostrated condition of slavery now is attributable directly men generally in this State protested against any Federal interference with slavery, for the papers Scuth, which quote each others' articles The violent papers North and the violen sake of peace and union among all men; the to inflame the feelings of their respective sec-

and divide the ranks of Union men. In com-mon with all sincere Unionists of the State, when we have contended for the guarantees of slavery we have not meant thereby to contend against the life of the nation; but when ostensibly contending for the "rights of slavery," have, in reality, meant nothing more nor less than the overthrow of the Republic. The extreme pro-slavery leaders in Kentucky during the last twelve months have not songht pessible to preserve slavery; but they have labored to organize a political party upon the number of Union men in the midst of us have been induced to assume this position, and, in doing so, whether intentionally or not, they allied themselves with the original secession party most casual observer that the leaders of the old secession element in Kentucky are endeav-Uring to units with themselves, under the specious name of "Conservative," a sufficient proportion of the Union men to constitute the predominant party in the State. Of this incongrnous party the old secessionists will seek to be the leaders in every portion of Kentncky. The party is to be composed of original secessionists, Wickliffe men of the "no-more-men-and-no-more-money" stripe, and such extreme anti-amendment Union men as will permit their pro-slavery prejudices to whip them into the party. If this attempt of Lazarus W. Powell & Co. to build up such a party in Kentucky shall succeed, the organization will stand alone, separated from any national party in existence. But we cannot believe that the movement will receive the co-operation of a sufficient number of Unioniste, either in the Legislature or out of it, to inmen of the ''no-more-men-and-no-more-money'

ists, either in the Legislature or out of it, to in-It is the duty of all Union men to firmly stand together now. The war and the several questions arising from it have been adjusted-partly by the progress of events and partly by the The Constitutional Amendment, over which we have quarreled so much in Kentucky, has become to all intents and purposes a part of the fundamental law of the land, and, hence, an exciting issue between loyal men in this State ring this course the true-interests of the South will be promoted and a sound conservative sentiment in the Northern States be strengthened. In this policy is involved the success of the true national party for the future, no less than the preservation of a healthy Union sentiment

ture, actuated by a magnanimons spirit toward those who went out from the State into the late rebellion, has repealed the law of expatriation, thereby restoring all who were subject to its penalties to the respective rights of citizenship. We exerted our luftnence to produce this result, notwithstanding the earnestness and persistency with which we denounced the rebellion. In pursuing this course we carefully avoided the idea that the holeft the State and took up arms against Government and the Union did not descree the penalties of the law, for to say that would be to stultify every declaration made by Union men in Kentneky since the war began. We simply desired, as we now do, that amnesty should be granted by the Commonwealth to those of her citizens who had perpetrated a great crime against her laws and her repealing the expatriation act, did not mean thereby to vindicate the deeds of treason which all rebel soldiers from Kentucky have unquestionably committed. Our contemporary, the Lonisville Courier, referring to the repeal, said, on Friday last:

We congratulate these generons men, whose noble impulses and fearless hearts prompted them to spring to arms to defend their Southern brethern in their day of trial, npon this action of the Legislature. It is a record and a testimony which will stand through all time to come that the medical ways to be a support to the come that the medical ways and the proposed them. ome that the motives which prompted then take up arms against the Government were rament were inderstood and appreciated, and that they were not, in so doing, guilty of a crime deserving pains and penalties, or of treason, which de-certed the gallows Aud when the history of that bloody hat ill-fated struggle shall be read in after days, it will also be related that within six months after the termination of hostilities, and before peace had been officially declared, the Legislature declared them all worthy of citizenship, and restored to them their civil rights. And this will be their vindication and exemption from reproach

The Conrier, in the foregoing remarks wide perverts the motives of every Union man in present Legislature who voted for the repeal. The magnanimity of that body should not e construed, by these who have been at war against the Government, into "their vindication and exemption from reproach;" and we say this lest the misguided sons of Kentneky shall boast of their evil dolug. The rebellion was criminal—criminal in the highest degree, and the names of the eighty-odd thousand brave men who went out from Kenincky under the flag of the Union will stand as enduring testlmonials to this effect. We rejoice that the rebel soldier from Keutucky can now return in peace the protection of a beneficen covernment. hut we offer him no "vindication and exemptlon" from the reproach which all just histo

bull, & Co. interpret that second clause of the Consultational Amendment. We refer it to the prayerful consideration of the Amendment men such thing .- Democrat.

the initiamendment men in this State, who swore like our army in Flanders, and kept it no daily through the entire canvase, that il did mean "such thing," and a good deal more.

Lou. Journal Lou. Journal

The editor of the Journal thought, perhaps, he meant something when he wrote-this. If he will write a column or two, he, may be, can teel what it is.—Democrat.

We don't know that we can return the compliment. We don't know that the editor of the Democrat thought be meant anything in particand Sammer for, when, by his own admission. they agree with him on the subject?

He does these gentlemen injustice however power which this amendment confers upon making him cheerful and contented. Congress. They have never declared, so far as we

are aware, that it gives Congress the power to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes, as the editor of the Democrat has. In their most extravagant ranting they never went so far as

SEXT US THE NEWS -The friends of the Journal in all parts of the State and country are respectfully urged to favor us, by letter, with any important news that may transpire in their lostruction of slavery by the recent war short part. In sending their favors, correspondents never have disturbed the equilibrium of any will please write legibly and upon but one side be mot by a spirit of sincere thankfulness on our

> The New Orleans Times is a had gues Not a word of the article alluded to in its issue of the 8th was written by the senior editor of this paper, or, indeed, by any editor of lt. Its appearance was fortnitous, and much regretted.

secessionists, however, constantly used the sub- tions, should be discountenanced by the people

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Missterppi, and his wife are on a pilgrimage to the Joly Land. They left Paris on the 16th ult.

It is not meant that they are sojourning in Misstistoni. POVOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL The convention which met at Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 12th and 13th of October last, was com-

posed of a number of our first pomologists and after organizing the Kentucky State Pomological and Horticultural Society, for a permended the following list of fruits as worthy of cn'tivation: Twenty-four varieties recommended for gen-

Twenty-four varieties recommended for general cultivation:

APPLES.

Summer — Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Orange Sweet, Carolina Red June, American Snmmer Pearmain, King Apple.

Full—Maiden's Blash, Frankfort Queen, Pennsvivania Red Streak, Porter, Fall Pippin, Ortley, or White Bellfower.

Winter—Lady Finger, Rome Beanty, Winter Pearmain (Siriped), Wine Sap, Rawles's Jenet, Smith's Cider, Roxbir's Russet, Ban. Davis or New York Pippin, Milam, Listile Romanite, Limber Twigz, Moore's Sweet.

Cider Apples—Hugh's Crab and Harrison were adopted, and the Red Crab recommended as promising well.

Pears for General Cultivation —Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Madeline, White Doyenne, Baffom, Glost Moreeau, Beurre Goubault, Seckle, Balle Lucrative, Tyson, Swan's, Orange, Bloodgood, Doyenne Boussock.

convented and its spirit evaded. Wall street federate funds, and the rascals will contend that they haven't bought Confederate money at all, only matresses. The honorable Senator from the Bay State will see therefore at a glance the necessity of accepting our suggestion and

Crawford's Late.

GRAPES,

Delaware, Catawbs, Concord, Maxatawney,
Norton's Virginia, Hartford Prollüc.

Apples recommended for further trial in certain localities. These were popular varieties,
but owing to several years failure except in
certain localities, were rejected from the list:
Pryor's Red, Rambo, Yellow Bell-Flower. INSTITUTION OF THE KENTUCKY POMOLOGI 1. This Society shall be known as 'The Ken tucky State Pomological and Horticultura 2. Its officers shall be a President, Vice-Pres

exciting issue between loyar men in this state
has been removed. Let, therefore, all Union
men in Kentucky forget the past differences
amongst themselves and stand together in support of the liberal and constitutional policy of 4. The Recording Secretary shall record all proceedings of the Society, and solicet and per pare for the press all communications.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall perfer all the correspondence, and farnish such as may be necessary thereof to the Recording Secretary.

raigning the General Government and denounc-ing those whom the people have charged with its 6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all the difficult and perilous administration. We deep-6. The Treasurer shall collect and hold all the funds of the Society, and pay out the same upon the order of the Secretary.

7. The officers shall be elected anunally and separately by a hallot vote, and shall hold the office until their successors are appointed.

8. The object of the Society being to collect, condeuse, and collate information relative to all varieties of fruit, and dispense the same among the people—every member shall pay into the Treasury two deliars a year for the purpose of publishing, and other expenses, and any person interested in fruits may become a member by forwarding to the Treasurer or Secretary the membership fee.

9 Every member shall be entitled to a copy of the Transactions of the Society from year to year. Senator Cochran, as is universally conceded, is a gentleman of the highest personal character, lament that his passious too often control his judgment. In his speech the other day he ut-

year.

10. The President of the Society may call a necting at any time and place he deems advisable by a notice of thirty days in the public

triante by a notice of thirty days in the public papers.

11. By-laws and alterations in the Constitution for the purpose of governing further wants of the Society may be enacted by a majority of the members present at a meeting.

12. An Executive Committee shall be appointed to attend to the interests of this Society during yeaction. officers of the Kentneky State Pomological and Horticultural Society, and their post-

offices:
President—Lawrence Young, Louisville, Ky.
Vlee-Presidents—Z. R. Huggins, Glasgow
Ky.; Dr. B. R. Young, Elizabethtown, Ky.; A
D Offutt, Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.
Corresponding Secretary—Samuel Haycraft Recording Secretary—Unartes

Elizabethtown.

Treasure—Alferd M. Brown, Elizabethtown.

Executive Commlitee—Dr. B R. Young Hardin connty; J. W. Goren, Barren county; Harrison Taylor, Mason county; Wm. Johnson, Bardeta Jos. B Woolfork, Meade county, Lawrence ung, Jefferson county, and New ton Craig, Scott county. ording Secretary-Charles E. N

ELIZABETHTOWN, Oct. 18, 1865. To the Fruit Growers and Horticulturists of

Kentucky:
The last four years of war have been tryin The last four years of war have been trying to our progress, but as peace has again dawned upon our country, new life and hope have been infused into most of our industrial pureuits, and particularly luto your branch of it.

The opening of the Louisville and Nashville railroad has hrought into market the valuable fault lands of, Muldrows's Hill, immediately in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, and thought hy many to be one of the best fruit localities in the United States, and although Muldrows's Hill, forming the south hank of Sait river and the Rolling Fork, extends up and down those streams for more than fifty miles, yet as the full-growers near where the railroad cuts the hill, in four miles of Elizabethtown, have isken such a lively interest in pomology, it was thought best to call a convention at that town, not for the purpose of making a local association, but one coextensive with the State, and the result has fully come up to our most sangulne expectations. We have had a full meeting, as large as we expected, and more so, of the most skilled and grocestiful grocestiful and grocestiful and grocestiful grocestiful and grocestiful and grocestiful grocestiful

the result has fally come up to our most samguine expectations. We have had a full meeting, as large as we expected, and more so, of
many of the most skillful and successful
cultivators in the State, find have organized a society on a liberal scale—
"The Kenincky State Pomological and Horticultural Society." Now the object of this address is to call upon all fruit-growers, horticulturists, flor'sts, and lovers of fruit, and those
filendly to the best interest of the people, to
come to our 'aid and raily around the nucleaso judiciously formed. A State organization
is certainly far preferable to any local association, for hy the State society we call together
annually the most experienced, energetic, and
accientific fruit-growers and horticulturists in
the State, with an increasing interest from each
around meeting, and drawing the attention and
receiving the aid of like institutions of other
States.

As you will see by our proceedings the gre-

Receiving the aid of fike institutions of other States.

As you will see by our proceedings, the great and leading object will be to collect and dise minate nseful information in relation to soil, it calities, aspect, culture, varieties for a succession of crops enliable to all parts of the State, varieties best suited for family and market purposes, destructive insects, and diseases of fruits and trees, and an open field for discussions on all enbjects connected with or touching the objects above named, we would like to get in a condition, and will with your help attain it, to offer annual premiums to encourage cultivators pliment. We don't know that the editor of the Democrat thought be meant anything in particular when he wrote the above. He treats us to half a column in his delightfully dreamy, incomise title, and in helping us you will help now—and in helping u next annual meeting.

The next annual meeting of the Society will

second Monday in September, 1866 The the and place for future meetings will be fixed each aurual session. A paper in the interest of one of our pollticians boasts that he "can stand upon his ineach augual session.

SAMUEL HAYCRAFT.

PARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1865, A widow, when she visits the graveyard, oft-MORE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION .-Some vigilant individual in Congress has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, proiting the repudiation of the public debt. The

suother amendment should be proposed and

adopted prohibiting persons from doing wrong.

We regard this as of the first importance. We

of adopting the proposed amendment

don't know if it would not obviate the neces-

against repudiation. We are inclined to think so, and we trust that the Washington guardian

the public debt will at once take our sugges-

bout the honor of the proposition, and he can

have the credit of it. Our amendment to pre-

rent people from doing wrong would not only

sible, but would include, and of course prevent

all other kinds of villainy. It is apparent, therefore, that our amendment would be much

more virtuous, comprehensive, and powerful theu his, and should consequently receive the

hould not accept our amendment in lieu of his.

for general purposes. There is much rescality shoat, and we are desirous of putting an effec-

al damper npon it, which a costitutions

questionably do.

Another vigilant watch-dog at the Capital we believe it is Mr. Wilson, of Massachusett

proposes an amendment to the Constitution to

prevent trading in Confederate money. This

is better than the other. How versatile is

genius! We are almost vexed that we hadn't

thought of this ourselves, and proposed it be-

fore Mr. Wilson had a chance to, the proposal

The temptations to purchase the money of

the ''so-called Confederate Sistes of America''

are rather strong, it must be confessed, and

We must suggest a second section to this

amendment also, in order to prevent evasion

It should be borne in mind that in Texas and

other parts of the South, where corn shucks

fill their matresses with the circulating medium

of the "ro-called Confederate States." The

second section which we propose to the amend

ment is to the effect that people shall not pur-

chase matresses filled with Confederate money.

will be purchasing matresses filled with Con-

tion forever prohibiting the purchase of mat-

resess stuffed with the currency of the Con-

left through which this villainous traffic can

errep through. Let the constitution be s

ational Amendment, a spirited debate occurred, which called forth from certain Senators a num-

ber of intemperate and bitter expressions.

political faith is confined to the narrow limits

fore, apparently incapable of dealing wisely

and dispassionately with the practical and una-voidable readits of the war. The politicians of

this class seize upon every opportunity for ar-

Shelby, on the occasion referred to, indnige in

inch expressions as we have described above.

and on this account, if for no other reason, we

tered the following language:

If Jeffer on Davis is a traitor, I say that

If Jeffer on Davis is a traisor, I cay time.
Mr. Lincoln was equally a traitor, because he,
too, overrode the Constitution. I say that AnJohneon is a traitor to-day, equally, because he,
too, did not obey the only bond of nulon between these States, which holds them together.

The foregoing, to say the least of it, sounded

ated to stir up had feeling in that body, com-

entitled to differ as to the wisdom of certain

measures of the Administrations of Ahraham

urusly opposed some of their measures: hat it

seems to us that that Union man goes to an ex-

seme point who siands up before the world

and seeks to indentify those eminent Executives with the treason of Jefferson Davis,

the representative head of the recent criminal

rebellion. In the same great cause in which

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have

been engaged, eighty thousand hrave Ken-

tuckians were enlisted, and their heroic deeds

have conferred enduring glory upon the State. Would Senator Cochran be pleased to face those

noble men and utter the uncalled for declara-

The rebel element in Kentucky may heartily

engratulate the Senator for his bold defense of

Jefferson Davis, but no true Unionist can in-

dorse his deunnciation of the highest officers of

The repeal of the Kentneky Expatriation

w was wise and politic and patriotic. It was

demanded by the public good, hy every consid-

ration of clemency, and by the fact that the

repealed law was unconstitutional. And we

are rejoiced to see a multitude of hrave hut mis-

far as the repeal of the Kentncky law restores

them to those rights. But they must not make

the mistake of construing the repeal as a ju-

tification or approval of their participation is

the rebellion. They must look upon it simply

as our State's annulment of her own peculiar

law, a law unparalleled in the country-the

annulment leaving them to the exclusive oper-

must regard it merely as a decision of Ken-

tncky that she will not punish her own erring

aons more sever 'y than her sister States punish

ardentiy do, that all who went into the rebel-

ion, from whatever part of the country, should he treated by the Federal Government with all the clemency consisient with the present and future safety of the Republic; she wishes, as we

do with all our heart, that universal harmony

should be established as soon as it possibly can

be without the sacrifice of the great and endur

ing Interests of the Union; she asks, as we most

granted immediately if there are no powerful or inenperable obstacles to the adoption of such

a measure; but Kentneky holds, as we most as-

surediv do, that all these things should be con-

sidered as matters of favor to the returning

rebels and not as what they have a right to de

mand. Neither Kentneky, nor any other loval

of saying either by word or act that the rebel

were right in the course they so unfortunately

slon and rebellion or of implying a doubt of

their being crimes of terrible magnitude. This

should be distinctly understood by all.

their's.
Undouhtedly Kentucky desires, as we me

ation of the laws of the United States. The

ded Kentuckians restored to their rights so

tion which we have quoted from his lips?

ncoln and Andrew Johnson. We have stren-

the old slavery question, and who are, there-

Unhappily for the peace and harmony of Ken

Unless this is done, the amendment will be cir-

is so pat and admirable.

ecuntry as apropos, and masterly.

e trust he will advocate the passage of ours

nce. But if the Congressional gentleman

tion into consideration. We are not particular

body by a cannon ball, but the thing sometimes dea is a capital one. The public debt should cuts a fellow in two. There's nothing like the fisme of love to conwhat better means of preventing it than an sume a widow's weeds. amendment of the Constitution? We would rgest, however, a second section to the pro-

No heart can be vacant. Evil enters wherever sed amendment prohibiting the States from it can find room. An old man and a little child stand upon the pudiating their debts, and a third section protirg individuals from repudiating their debts. threshold of time, the two looking different

> splendid ancestry. In the thoughts and hearts of young widows the lost ones don't generally come in for even

A man who catches ice is catching cold. Sheep have the advantage of men. The former can wear wool without having any trouble with it; the latter must take the trouble to turn it into broadcloth.

The most monstrous tyrant, Henry VIII. was so ardent a wooer that he married his wives first and axed them afterwards.

A female kiss, intended to catch a lover, is fishing-smack. It is a dreadful endorsemen; of a man to mar-

The ghost of Hamlet's father came back to

this world as a recruiting officer. This is evi-

Cotton is still king-of the broad empire of

The time is at hand when steamships will su ment of the organic law of the land errede sailing vessels on the ocean. The seaservice, like the tea-service, will depend chiefly Prayer and provender help us along in the

Wilson's prescience in proposing an organically preventive measure must strike the

and such like necessaries are scarce, the people

A stump-speaker is like a river; his mouth is the biggest part of him.

Perhaps of all our beings, dray-horses are best prepared 'to test the luxury of-Wo!" Some think that Victoria's crown is gold. studded with diamonds. The truth is, it is sim-Duelists often produce pistols to make a show of fight-and coffee to settle.

The Senate of Kentucky, some days away, and a soft, cool Indian summer of the learn that Mr. Welles also presents the necessition and a full knowledge of the extent to which ago, when the proposition to inquire into the past life hangs over the abyss. None are so liberal in presents as those who habitually defrand others. Tyrauts and sentimental robbers can sing and complain like ropriety of repealing the laws on our statutebooks pertaining to slavery was pending, in riew of the probable ratification of the Consti-

Seraphim; and, if there is anything hatefuj npon earth, it is this union of stealing and giving, of plundering and presenting. The spring menths are the most unhealthy.

tucky, there are men in the Legislature whose They clothe the earth in new and variegated hues; but man they usually dress in black. Age and sufferings mark out the first incisions for Death, so that he requires but little of fort to cut us down; for it is with men as with trees, they are notched long before felling, that Not in the first quarrel, but only in the fourth

tenth, and ten thousandth, can a woman be allent with the tongue, and at the same time make a noise with the torso, turn every chair which she pushes away, and every yarn-winder which she upsets, into a speaking-machine and language-wheel, and thus make up by the loud

EDUCATIONAL. CONDUCTED BY W. N. HAILMAN.

NORMAL SCHOOLS—NO. 6. In our historical sketch we shall begin European countries. But, since their political institutions differ so essentially from our own, we shall present merely a few, prin very hashly, coming from a Senator in the Leg-islature of a loyal State. It was strongly calca-ity of normal schools and their benefical in tistical, facts which go to prove the practicabilfinence upon educational affairs. The first prising, as it does, a number of men who, in normal school, i. e, the first school in which the recent struggle, imperiled their lives for the students received a special training for the oc-Inion. Men claiming to be loyal are perfectly cupation of teaching, was established by Franke, in his celebrated orphan school, at Halle, about the year 1700. The first seminary for teachers of primary schools was founded at Stettin, in Pruseia, in 1735. There are now in Germany over one hundred and fifty normal schools, and their number and scope are increasing every

year.
To show the educational status of Germany we collste some facts which we find in Bar-nard's valuable work on normal schools. In 1846, Prussia, with a population of about 18,-000,000, educated, in about 50,000 schools, more than 2 500,000 children between the ages of seven and fourteen, and, in 41 normal schools, over 2,000 teachers. In the same year, Saxony, with a population

of 1,810,000, educated, in 2,155 common schools with 2,175 teachers, 278 000 children; besides this a considerable number ln other schools. Her nine seminaries were taught by 41 teachers and attended by 862 pupils. In the same year, Bavaria, with a population

of 4,250,000, tanght 556,239 pupils in 6,065 common schools, and 696 student-teachers an nine seminaries. In 1814, the Grand Duchy of Balen, with a porulation of 400,000, sustained 2,121 common

schools and four teachers' seminaries. Among the other countries of Europe we notice Holland, which, in 1846, with 3,054,000 over 3,200 schools. In the remaining countries public education is still in an embryonic state, especially in France and England; yet it is a noticeable fact that the afforts of the governments of those countries to establish schools for the people are directed principally to teach-

These facts show that, la Europe, normal

ers' sem naries.

schools are no longer considered an "experiment;" and must prove very useful among us in silencing the dismal croakings of hundreds of over-cautions men who look upon all things that have not been done in their grandfathers' time as "experiments," and who believe that experiments are always "bound to fall," men who are just ignorant enough to fancy that they know everything, impertinent enough to mani-fest this upon all occasions, and prudent and respectable enough to enable them to influence the unwary. This word "experiment" has been thrown in the face of every one that ever attempted, with or without enthusiasm, to urge the introduction of important reforms, and has proved one of the most formidable obstacles to the establishment of normal schools in our own State, especially since the failure of the socalled normal school of '56-'59. But we shall defer further observations upon this point, for the purpose of reviewing the experience of our sister States concerning normal schools.

We would, however, beg leave to direct attention, in general terms, to the character of the normal schools of Enrope. They are inof competent and stillful teachers. To this pur-pose alone the whole energies of the institutions tanght vields at all times to proficiency in the art of teaching them; the aim of the students iellectual capital." We suppose it means that is not to understand, but to make understood. II.s last question is not, "what does this mean?"

but, "how shall I teach this?" If, perchance, agriculture forms one of the enblocts of in-struction, it is because the echool educates phis has made for the Secretary of the Tr specimens of eagles, half eagles, dollars, I and quarters, bearing the motto, "In 6 teachers for agricultural districts, teachers who are expected to teach agriculture to their pupils and the parents of their pupils. In short, the students employ their whole time in receiving from experienced teachers the theory of education, and in practicing the principles inculcated, under proper direction, in the model schools attached to the institutions. The graduates, therefore, leave the school nos as accomplished young teachers.

They do not go out into the world expecting to teach, but determined to teach; they have chosen teaching as their projection, their calling for life, and the community respects and honors the profession accordingly. Hence, too, the normal schools are sufficient to amply the necessary number of teachers for the common schools, and no one would ever consent to send his child to a school taught by some one who his child to a school taught by some one who "could not find anything better to do," or who chose the rostrum as the best place "to wait for

something to turn up." REPORT OF SECRETARY WELLES -In opening his report Mr. Welles reviews at leagth the naval operations of the year. From this he proceeds to an account of the reduction of the y after the fall of Fort Fisher, and pushed far. ward with increased vigor upon the recovery onnt of labor involved in this reduction is shown by the fact that while there were in the exclusive of other duty, 471 vessels and 2,455 guns, there are now but 23 vessels remaining on the coast, carrying 210 guns, exclusive of

Do bolling water.

Prayer and provender help us along in the Currency of the C

3:40 vessels, for which the Government has received \$5, 21,800 27.

The other points touched upon by the Secretary are the English exhibitions of neutrality in reference to rebel cruisers; importance of the enlargement of the Navy-yards, and increase of the facilities for the construction and repairs of naval vessels; the laying up of our l'onclads, and the necessity for an iron-clad dockyard at League Island; the changes in the Naval Academy and the necessity for its removal to some better location, such as some point on Chesapeake Bay, and the necessity for the rethe persecuted ear of the debtor, as even to the damned, or, according to the religion of the Jews, upon the Sabbath, the feasts of the new and the need of an asylum for seamen. The large payer, and the weekly hour of prayer, Hell dies away, and a soft cool Indian summer of the special control of the laws of December 21, 1861, and July the solemn and united utwances of the new and the need of an asylum for seamen. The large payer, and the weekly hour of prayer, Hell dies away, and a soft cool Indian summer of the new away, and a soft cool Indian summer of the new away and a soft cool Indian summer of the new away. atty for an increase of pay to the invocable consideration of Congress. The present objections able method of selecting candidates for the Naval Academy is considered but no suggestion is made as to its remedy, except that it is recommended that hereafter there shall be but recommended that hereafter there shall be but one midshipman appointed under the present system from each district, and that the other

shall be taken from among the naval apprentices who have served two years on board of a practice ship. we find the statement that 1,149 vessels were captured by the navy during the war, the value of which will not be less than 324,500,000, and of the 355 vessels destroyed at least 37,000,000, making a total valuation of \$31,500,000, much of which was British property, engaged in unquarial commerce, and so insity captured code. neutral commerce, and so justly captured and

neutral commerce, and so justly captured and condemned.

In conclusion, the Secretary presents a brief summary of the reports from the different bareaus which accompany his report. He dwells with expectal emphasis upon the fact presented in the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Modicine and Surgery that an examination of the sick reports, covering a period of over thirty menths, shows that so far from being unhealthy, there was less sickness on board the Monitor vessels than on the same number of wooden ships with an equal number of men, and in similar exposed positions.

The report is an able and interesting one, and shows an intelligent appreciation of the necessities of our mayal service.

Mr. Bales, of Illusia, committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Bales, of Illusia, committee on Reconstruction in the largest attaching liberty to all persons liters of our mayal service.

Mr. Price, of Iowa, offered a resolution of which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction that no State recently in rebellion out the Waste respective, that no State recently in rebellion out the Waste respective, that no State recently in rebellion out the Waste respective, that no State recently in rebellion out the Constitution, securities, adopt an amendment to the Constitution and the securities and the will, by it

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The report is an able and interesting one, and shows an intelligent appreciation of the necessities of the Report of the necessities of the flowe of the service and the necessities of the service of the

pany. Passed,
Mr. Theman—Corpersions—To Procrepents the Otter
Crede Oil and Minley Company. Passed.
Mr. Hurlan—Revised Statutes—Resed.
Mr. Hurlan—Revised Statutes—Revised Statutes for particle 3. Chapter 47, Revised Statutes for infull in Friday's proceeding.]
Mr. J. W. Davis offered a substitute for the substitute of Company.

Committee.
Mr. McHenry moved the previous question. Adopted.
Mr. Lavin's smendment was then rejected.
The question was then taken on the adoption of the
betifule effered by the committee, and it was decided
the affirmative, and the bill as anneaded was then s the aformative, and one out as knowned was were assed. (The bill as passed allows divorce for confirmed and tourable leasnity of three years' etaming, resulting one intemperance or hereditary tains, concented at arriage, upon the conserver on verdict of the Chanceller apriate, upon the conserver on the picture of the chanceller appears by brightening, and other peods, and defended by a worm attorney for the housing.)

Mr. Allen offered the following resolution, which was detreted, viz:

off: Delivers of the speaker, and four members to be appointed by hith be a standing Committee on Revision and Rates, and that said committee report as a master of civilian.

nat all.

The resolution was then ad sted. You di, naps 3...

Ang then the House allows ed.

total amount of national currency issued up to do to \$2227.745.085.

The Treasury Department last week re-deemed cartificates of indebtadness amounting to \$523,000, and currency and gold certificates to the amount of \$65,014.39.

General Swaine, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen of Alabama, telegraphs to General Howard that, in his opinion, at least 400 000 freedmen and refugees will be compelled to rely-ce the General for Sations this winter for support.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. Mr. Grimes presented a petition of Admiral Farragut and eleven hundred other naval officers, asking for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr Price, of fows, offered the following res-Mr Price, of fows, offered the following resolution, with a preamble setting forth that the public property and duty require that in the seembling of the present Congress Representatives should see that in the readmission of the States lately in rebellion no possible anfagnard should be left unprovided to prevent the re-courrence of past troubles, and while againing tha debt in a manner and securing pay for slavery among the probabilities of the fature, the most effectual way of preventing these troubles would be to amend the Constitution so as to preclude in all coming time one or all of here acts. Be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, the Constitution of the United Sastes should be so amended that no State which has lately been in rebellion is entitled to representation in Congress until such State shait, by its Legislature, or by properly constituted anthority, stopp the same amendments.

The above proposition was referred without debate to the Salect Committee on Reconstruc-

Governor Corwin died at half-past two this P. M. Those present in the champer at the time of his death were Senators Davis and Guthric, of Kentneky, and Lane, of Indiana, and J. C. Witmore, and others.

NEW YORK, December 13.

The habens corpus of Robert Wartin, the rebel

the U. S. C. at at V ra Cruz is recognized.

Two Bounshells Throws into the Radical CAMP AT ONCE.-The special message of the President and General Grant's report of his tour to the South, given by telegraph yesterday, we fallen like bombshells into the radical mp. The opponents of restoration and peace in Congress were evidently not expecting such an explosion. The Lieutenant-General in parlar has been executing a flank movement. while the Commander-in-chief charges upon the enemy in front. The President tells Congrees that the rebellion is suppressed in every State in which it existed, the United States courts reopened, the post-offices re-established and measures taken to put into operation the revenue laws; that the State Governments have been reorganised, the Constitutional Amendment adopted, and that the people of the States lately in revolt "are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than could reasonably have been anticipated unde

yet completed their organizations are Florida and Texas. Florida has done so, but we suppoce official knowledge of the fact had not reached the Executive at the date of his message. In Texas initiatory measures have been ken and will be pushed forward to an early

The President says that from all the information in his possession he believes that personal animosity in the Southern States "is surely and apidly merging itself into a spirit of nationand, he suggestively adds, "that repreion, connected with a properly adjusted systom of tanation, will result in a harmonious re vation of the relations of the States to the Na

The extremists have been saving for some time past that there would be found no subal difference bet ween them and the Pres-We thank them for that express

the President's views. 'I am satisfied," he says, "that the masses of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith." The people regard the two questions of slavery and the right of States to secede from the Union, the Lieutenant-General declares, as having "been settled forever by the highest tribunals." He was "pleased to learn leading men whom I (be) met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but \* \* a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with these who opposed them in the field and in the council." He arges the entire withdrawal of negro troops from the South and for the most ohvious reasons, and the re-tention only of small garrisons of white troops

for the protection alike of whites and blacks.

The conduct of some of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau is properly rebuked. He believes that the idea of a division of property which extensively prevails among the negroes of the South has been derived from the ageuts of the bureau. This idea is working great mischief among the freedmen, by causing them to of property takes place. The notion prevails peral Grant Intimates, to some extent among the negroes that they can live without labor or care, and hence they flock to the negro camps when they can, and to the towns and He apprehends "that vice and disease will tend to the extermination and great destruction of the colored race." He recomds the removal of the ignoramuse and pletone in the Freedmen's Bareau who have been stuffing the negroes with stupid and alizing ideas, and placing its manageent in the hands of military officers wh are supposed to possess common sense, and the will carry out in good faith the views of General Howard, its enlightened chief, and of the Government as well. This, the Lieutenantformity and responsibility in the management of the silairs of the bureau, neither of which,

effect at Washington, as well they may, and it further intimates that Mr. Summer and others Gen. Grant. "Deeply offended!" How did the President and the Lieutenant-General dare first accertaining what would be the effect upon the minds of 'some of the members?" How did they dare to represent facts in the South as they are when there was reasonable ground to fear that such representation would "deeply offend" the secession radicals in and out of Congress? It was great presumption in the Executive and General-in-Chief, and they should duly apologize for the offense they have committed.

The true Union men of the country, North and South, will heartily applaud the President for the words he has sent to Congress. We extract from a characteristic letter by Thomas shall soon know how that body will receive them. We shall soon learn whether the Legislative Department of the Government is going to do violence to the Declaration of Iudepeudence and the Constitution of the United States as well as the traditional policy of this Government from the period of its foundation, hy insisting upon taxation without representation in reenect to half the Union. The country will know before many weeks, we suppose, whether Conprinciples of accession, and exclude a third of the States of the Union from representation after the President has officially declared that the rewolt has been suppressed and that the anthority of the United States is everywhere acknowly edged and respected and the laws obeyed. The people will soon know whether Congress will really undertake to do this and at the same time tax the States not represented. The people will soon learn whether at this late day their public servants in Congress are going to traverse the maxim of their fathers, that taxation and representation are inseperable; whether those servants are going to return to the maxime of despotism and stultify all that the founders of the Republic have ever said as to the fundamental principles of representative govern-

an old friend of ours, is announced to-day as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We have known him long, and we, like all others who know him, can give him the warmest personal indorsement. He has every personal quality that can adorn a gentleman. He is able, just, generous, and ecomplished, and we may add that his qualifications for the discharge of the duties of the place he seeks are uncommonly great.

It is true that Howard Smith was in the rebellion, but bitterly has he suffered for his error by the loss of all his large property. while he has a wife and ten children upon his hands. Moreover, all his influences in the war were on the side of humanity to prisopers. Many instances have been narrated in which Federal officers were rescued from captivity and suffering by his earnest interposition. The great good which he did in this respect procured for him clemency from the Federal Government when he himself became a prisoner.

During a late very brief visit to Frankfort, we saw a great many old friends, and, among them, Mr. T. W. Hammond, the venerable Sen ator, who represents the Third District. We have enjoyed his fine companionship in past years, and, although he is now seventy-three, his health and vigor are in as excellent condition as they were years ago. He is an admirable specimen of a Kentucky legislator and gentleman. He is genist, kind, social, full of anecdote and solid information, incorruptib ly and sternly honest and true to old friendships and to everything else. He is generally called 'the man Senator," and well does he deserve the

The fine old Senator and ourselves have never differed except npon one issue, and that, happily, is now a dead one. The ghost of a dead issue should not stand between living friends, who are together on all living issues.

Small things make great ones; minutes make years. Big things make small ones; our big neighbor of the Democrat writes editorial

frontery." It wishes to make a noise about on the amendment? curs in order to call off attention from its own,

The sentiments of the Governors of the eral Southern States, both provisional and those who have been elected by the people, in eference to the freed people must certainly be deemed liberal and enlightened. Ex-Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, strongly recommended to the Legislature of that State to declare by express enactment that the negross shall have the same legal protection in espect to labor, and in all other respects, as the whites, and incur similar obligations as to contracts and duties. This would be placing them in the same condition with the whites as to personal protection and the rights of prop It would be just and equal, and all they could reasonably require. It would be giving them a fair chance to support themseives, and give them the same motives for industry and economy that the whites have. Ex-Provisional vernor Johnson, of Georgia, took substantially the same ground in his recommendations to the people and Legislature of his State. while Gov. Jenkine, who has just been elected and inaugurated, says in his address to the Legislature that the negroes must be thoroughprotected in personal property, have a right to enter the courts, and be encouraged in industrial pursuits. These are eminently intelligent views, and they show how profoundly the eminent citizen who has just become the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State of the south comprehends the situation in which his State, in common with the rest of the Southern States, has been placed. Governor Charles Jenkins wrote the celebrated Georgia Compromise resolutions of 1850, which elicited the alogium of Henry Clay, and his views will carry with them great weight. Next to Alexander H. Stephens, he probably has more in-

ence in Georgia than any other man in the State. Ha has been chosen for his enlarged views and distinguished ability. He did not seek the office, but the office sought himwhich cught everywhere to be the true rule. It is the rule which prevailed in the early history Governor Orr, of South Carolina, holds simflar views of justice and policy in reference to the freedmen. He urges the Legislature to adopt measures whereby their rights of person and property shall be fully and effectually se-

true wisdom and the best policy to make them cheerful and contented." That is the right pirit. It should everywhere be carried out practically. It is the true basis of reconstrucion in the South, the real foundation for lasting peace and ever-increasing prosperity, wealth, and happiness for both races and all classes of the comminty. It is the true policy for ns here in Kentncky

and the true policy for every Southern State to dopt and tenaciously adhere to. . Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, on last Tueslay, submitted a joint resolution to the Senate.

embracing the following articles, to be proposed

as amendments of the Constitution of the

United States: First. The union of the States under this Con-First. The union of the States under this Constitution is indissoluble; and no State can absolve its citizens from the obligation of paramount alteriance to the United States.

Second. No engagement made or obligation incurred by any State, or by any number of States, or by any county, city, for other imunicipal corporation, to subvert, impair, or resist the authority of the United States, or to support or aid any legislatura, convention, or body in hostility to such authority, shall ever be held valid or be assumed or sustained, in whole or in part, by any State or by the United States.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It seems to us Mr. Stewart's resolutions are ruite superfluous. The questions he proposes a way that they are not likely soon to be reversed. The Union was meant to be by its nders one and indissoluble and to last forver. That only which creates can uncreate. If the States which form the Union desire to lissolve it, they have the power to do it, and a housand amendments to the contrary would oct and could not and should not prevent it. t no less number than the constitutional maorliy of three-fourths can have the right to change the Constitution or to abrogate it and rm a new one. No minority can rule the maority or dictate to the majority; nor can such mority interfere with the Constitution and

the violation of such laws. the United States seems to carry along with it the idea that by the Constitution as it is a State may do so, and thus appears to indorse the prinriple of secession, which the people and the Government have been slying for the last seventy-six years generally and for five years last past in particular, is inadmissible; and they have said it so loud that everybody has now beard it and understands it, and will be likely to remember it. Those who haven't heard it are so deaf that they will never hear of Mr. wart's amendments and so blind that they will never be able to read them. His resolutions are supererogatory. He would reaffirm what the Constitution already coutains, or else secession is constitutional and valid.

A PRACTICAL HINT FROM MR. CARLYLE -The Edinburg Courant publishes the following

Carlyle:
For mang years it has been one of my constant regrets that no school-master of mine had a knowledge of Natural History, so far, at least, so to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbors that are continually meeting mewith a salutation which I cannot answer as things are! Why didn't somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?

What thinker have the salvays overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?

What thinker have as virtuous pathate each and all of them have as virtuous pathate its exchandal organ in this city.

The Press asys that "Kentucky is engaged simply in unveiling herself for the gaze of the nation." Kentucky, we think, is misrepresented by some of her Senators and Representative, elected, as the Union Press protested that they were, upon false issues and through the infinences of popular deception and mistake; but when Kentucky truly "unveilis" here.

tion sgainst mere vaculty of mind, against idleschools and educationists take a hint from Car-lyle and set about supplying the great want he of a butterfly a lesson, invest every blade of sky of an evening into a page of a reader.

The Legislature of Colorado, according to information sent by the Governor of that State to the Federal Secretary of State, has ratified the Constitutional Amendment. This is well but such supunciations are of no especial interest now, the amendment having been some me ago ratified by the number of States req ulsite to make it a part of the Constitution. It will probably be ratified by all the States except Kentneky.

LETTER FROM HON. T. B. COCHRAN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20, 1805.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal;

Without intending to do me any injustice, I think an article in your paper of to-day will have that effect. Speaking of a debate in the Senate recently, ou a proposition to inquire into the propriety of repealing the laws of the State pertaining to slavery, you observe, that "unhapply, for the peace and harmony of Kentincky, there are med in the Legislature, whose political faith is confined to the narrow limits of the old slavery question," and that politicals of the day "seize upon every opportunity for arraigning the General Government, and dauouncing those whom the people have charged with its difficult and perilons administration." You deeply regretted to hear myself, on the occasion referred to, indulge in expressions such as you described. Now, Mesers, Editors, however improper my remarks may have been on that occasion, I must be allowed to eav that they were not elicited from a love of slavery, but LETTER FROM HON. T. B. COCHRAN. were not elicited from a love of slavery, from a regard of the rights of the white man. I believe that the tendency

were not elicited from a love of slavery, but from a regard of the rights of the free white man. I believe that the tendency of the party in power is to subvert the foundations of constitutional liberty in all the States of the Government.

It is this that I oppose, because I think the right of the white race to self-government is a right which has greater claims on me and every loyal mon than the right of the barbarous African to a nominal liberty.

You also remarked that "the rebel element of the State may heartily congratulate the Senator for his bold defence of Jeff Davis"

To this I say that I made no defense of him whatever. If I remember what I said, I did not speak of him at all, except in the sentence you quoted, and that certainly cannot legitlmately be construed into his defense. And whether any true Unionist can indorse what I said of the highest officers of the nation ought to den on his belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation ought to den on his belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation ought to den on the belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation ought to den on the belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation ought to den on his belief as to whether the highest officers of the nation ought to den in the Union above the Constitution of the United States, which is the only bond of union, to which alone the loyalty of us all is due. I don't think any true Unionist ought to be willing to see the Constitution of his Union subverted even by those who are sworn to maintain it.

I close with one question: From what portion of the Constitution, or from what source whatever, did the President of the United States derive bis power to dictate to South Carollua the terms that she should adopt the amendment and change her own Constitution before she could rename her relâtions with the Union of the purpose of representation, is she can'able to act

if South Carolina is not in the Union for the Redectfully.

T. B. COOHRAN.

1 ly Queen's wear.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22

Politics orgit to be excluded from the estion of negro labor in the South. This estion interests vitally not simply the blacks North and the Government. It is intimately connected with the national revenues, and with the commercial and mannfacturing interests of the whole country. The production of the great staple depends mainly upon its solution, and with this staple the prosperity of every iudnstrial village, of every farmer and every merchant and manufacturer, East and West, is wrapped up. Furthermore, upon the wise or unwise solution of this industrial problem in the South largely depend, we firmly believe. the future peace, prosperity, and safety of the two races in that immense area of country heretofore known as the slave States. It concerns not less the material than the moral welfare of both races. It comes home to every man's income, and to every man's and every woman's and every child's repose. It involves, to a great extent, the development of the phys ical resources and the moral progress of society throughout the South. In a word, there is no interest which this great question of freedmen's and freedwomen's labor does not affect. It is too important to be mixed up with meraly poons and partisan success, and the masses onght to frown npon any attempt to prestitute an economical problem, vast in its range of influence upon the solid and lasting interests of society in all of its phases, to the greedy barter-and-trade schemes of remorse-

less and ignorant politiciaus. The President, several months ago, intimated that the great problem whether three or four millions of slaves suddenly emancipated cau become incorporated into our society, and be-come industrious and self-supporting members of it, is one involved in doubt, but which the country is now called upon to solve; and Gen. Grant is evidently impressed with the same idea, for he expresses his apprehensions lest idieness and vice should, in many instances, deteriorate or destroy the colored race.

Idleness and vice will be found the worr enemies of this race, and he is the best and most to prevent them from falling into such habits, who shall do most to develop and traordinary emergency, the requirements of strengthen in them the practices of industry and virtue, of self-control, self-reliance, and provision for the future—not in respect to a few despite certain objectionable features of their of the more intelligent freed people, with whom there will be no difficulty, but in respect to the emancipated masses at large and of both sexes. upon the maintainance of which all of our rights The chief difficulty will be with the naturally Preventive measures must necessarily be both encouraging and repressive. The freedman must be supplied with motives to industry; he must be thoroughly protected in person and property, have a right to enter the courts o exact justice from his employer, whether black or white, as well as for all other civil purposes. The more enlightened he cau be made he more industrious he will be, for the more clearly will be perceive the necessity for it and the benefits which he will derive from it materially and morally. Our impression is that it will be best to throw him entirely upon his own resources, like any other free man. If contracts are made with him to feed and clothe him without reference to his labor he will occasionally perhaps often, feign sickness or trifle. At any ate a portion of the stimulus to industry will be wanting, and the effect will be pernicious. No one rule can be devised, however, of universal applicability. The essence of every agreement ought to be justice, mutual responsibility, and motives to industry and good conduct. This will be for the best interests of both parties, and the law-making and law-enforcing power should see that both parties car-

ry out falthfully their contracts and respect each other's rights. And then there must be repression: idleness. and vice, and vagrancy must be repressed and punished. If motives of industry and rewards fail in their effects-as they sometimes willthe fear of punishment must come in to deter from laziness or crime or to vindicate the laws without incurring the penalty attached to laws by adequate inflictions—for the mutual protection of both whites and blacks.

> The New York Tribune, in looking at some recent specimens of Kentucky national patriotism, says she is reconstructing herself. This is an error of judgment that should not have been made by such a shrewd and sagacious politicism as the editor of the Tribune. Kentucky is received simply: is engaged simply in unveiling herself for the gaze of the nation. She gave all the ald in her gaze of the nation. She gave an edisguise of power to the rebellion, under the disguise of neutrality, and she would have kept up this neutrality, and she had an aurrender of armed disguise, down to the last surrender of armed rebels, if she could have done so. The fisch was willing, but her spirit was weak. She furied her nentrality flag under the force of national arguments, and her present work is to uninit that degraded rag, and to glory in her shame.
>
> Union Press.

It is a strange thing to see a Kentucky paper try a paper that denounces its own State in lauguage of such vituperation, and yet there surey are States that have behaved as badly as Kentucky and worse, and we have no doubt that each and all of them have as virtuous pa-

and which I don't half know to this day?

What thinker hean't felt exactly what Mr. take; but when Kentucky truly "tuvelis" hereelf, as assuredly the will at uo distant day, she Carlyle says he has in this respect? What a | will have no cause to blush for the spectacle source of wonder and delight, what a protecthat she will present to the world. Her people, as a people, are devotedly patriotic; the ness and mischief would such information be to have shown this in many ways and upon a hunhe millions if they possessed it. Can't our dred occasions; and, whenever they shall go to choole and educationists take a hint from Carpresented to their minds, they will again evince nggests? How beautiful to make every chase their patriotism most unmistakably. As for the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment, it grass with interest, and convert every rood of was unquestionably, in our opinion, an error and a great one, but we do not believe that the masses of those who voted for the rejection did so from any want of love of country, but because, unfortunately, they were led to think sincerely that the amendment, if adopted, would be the source of many and great evils. There are those however who call our State up patrictic and rebellious because she doesn't want the suspension of the habeas corpus, negro suffrage, military rule, and general confiscation

> and persecution of the South. The assertion that 'Kentucky gave all theaid in her power to the rebellion under the disguise of nentrality, and would have kept up that dis. guise to the last if she had dared to do so" is a wanton, inexcusable, and most guilty calmmny. Let the Union Press ascertain how many of these whom it regards as its peculiar friends were in favor of "Kentucky neutrality" and then lush for the atrocious slander. It was the friends of Union and the enemies of secession that constituted the mass of those who sup ported Keutucky neutrality in a stormy hour when men's minds were undecided in view of the awful portents all around them, and it was he secessionists, the rebels, who opposed neurallty, thinking to hurry Kentucky iuto the Confederate cause. When the rebel forces in-waded her soil, when she saw that the shock was oming, nay had come, she did not hesitate as the course she would take. Not at the point of Federal bayonets but from her own free will and the promptings and principles of her own great and brave heart, she took sides with her conptry, and, from that time till the falling of the curtain of the dark and bloody drama of ebultion, she furnished more troops in proportion to her population to do battle in the South than any other State in the nation. These are facts which every true son of hers knows. We hope that the Union Press is receiving

from Kentucky no such treatment as could ex are or even palliate its conduct in reviling her as it does. The whole aim of its most labored articles is to get martial law in its full strength re-established over her as soon as possible and a negro army employed to execute it

Not in the first quarrel, but only in the fourth enth, and ten thousandth, can a woman be sileut with the tongue, and at the same time make a noise with the torso, turn every chair which she pushes away, and every yarn-winder which she upsets, iuto a speaking-machine and language-wheel, and thus make up by the londness of the instrumental music for the pause in

Some think that Victoria's crown is gold, endded with diamonds. The truth is, it is simHen T. B. Cochran .- W. 2nblish on our

rst page this morning a letter addressed to us by Hon. T. B. Cochran in response to our strictures upon a portion of his late speech in the State Senatc. The Senator's speech, in view of and the whites of the South, but it interests the | the time and place of its delivery, was an exceedingly intemperate one, and by way of illus. trating its spirit we reproduced in our comments the following extract from it: If Jefferson Davis is a traitor, I say that Mr If Jefferson Davis is a traitor, i.e., the chicolor was equally a traitor, because he, too, overrode the Constitution. I say that Andrew Johnson is a traitor to-day, equally, because he, too, did not obey the only bond of union between these States, which holds them together. The toregoing declarations doubtless express Senator Cochran's estimate of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson as Presidents of the United States, in comparison with Jefferson Davis, acting as the leader of the Southern relion; hnt it appears to us that they cannot be Mr. Cochran was cvidently induced to utter the extreme language we have quoted from his

entertains—prejndices which have been aroused and inflamed by the overthrow of slavery. Regarding his speech in this light, we classed him slave, superadded to which was the name the employer ran of a prosecution in the State courts apable of lifting themselves above the faith is confined to the old slavery question." Mr. Cochran disclaims any special "love of ployer and employed, were in danger of being alayery" yet, upon a careful perusal of his swamped and going to the bottom. 'All this is speech, it was clear to us that its violent spirit now at an end. The great load of oppression ings on that subject—seelings so strong that are free, and white men are free too, and both they have widely estranged him from his old may enter into centracts without the sear of love of the Union in consequence of the des- pains and penaltles. They may snap their truction of slavery. Mr. Cochran makes a superficial defence of his speech, saying that it man"—provided they fulfill the engagements, they may make with each other—and go on free white man." We cereainly have as sin- their way rejoicing. We repeat that the incucere "a regard for the light of the free white man" as Senator Cocaran has, but for several years past has relaxed its grasp, and our devotion to those rights has never caused ber notile and stalwart limbs at length are dis-us to denonnce Presidents Lincoin and John-enthralied. She is at last free from her torson, representing the national authority of ments and tormentors. The laws which in the Union, as traitors equally with Jefferson other times and under different circumstances Davis. We readily concede that some of their | were designed to be blessings became, through measures—especially those of Mr. Lincoln's | the moral earthquake that rocked her from truest friend of the freed people who shall do most to prevent them from falling into such character, but they were called forth by an ex-

serve the Union and the integrity of the nation. | to the contrary notwithstanding." and liberties depend; Jeff. Davis, on the convicious, insolent, and lazy, and these will cou-stitute no inconsiderable portion of the whole. tifiable and criminal rebellion aimed at the very existence of the nation. The extraordinary means need by Lincoln and Johnson to destroy

> an equality, in point of patriotism and the right, with the Chief Executives of the Union. It is no less than an attempt at his vindication. The questions put to us by the Senator in the conclusion of his letter evince, on his part, a wide misconception of President Johnson's instructions to South Carolina and other Southern States. What the President has said to South Carolina and other States has been offered not as "dictation," but in the language and spirit of advice, which has been asked of him from time to time. Without requiring the ratification of the amendment as a sine qui non of restoration, he has only nrged it as an important step toward the general harmony and

> is a strong defense of Davis, to place him upon

peace of the Union.

With these remarks we dismiss the Senator, for whom we cherish the kindest feelings. Now that the war is over and the slavery question has been forever abolished by the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, we hope that our distinguished friend will co-operate with us in support of Andrew Johnson, npcn whose statesmanlike policy we depend for the complete restoration of the Union.

The Hon. Lazarna W. Powell, we learn, is | will be the warmly supported for the United States Senate | that freedom from a master or mistress doesn't by some of his friends in this State and probably in the Legislature. We think that they make a mistake, even if their purpose is to

man, generous, kind-hearted, and just, and he shall be a blessing or an infliction now depends has talents. There are few men for whose personal qualities we have a higher regard. But his whole course from the beginning of the re-bellion to its close was, in our opinion, and the opinion we presume of a very large major- and of white people generally, by a propity of the people of Kentucky, very nnpatri-otic. We do not charge that he was a rebel lower and degrade; themselves, and sink thus denouncing Kentncky. We do not be-lieve that there is in any other part of the coun-lieve that there is in any other part of the counwas anxious for the division of the Union and | reputably take care of themselves is yet an unthe establishment of a Southern Confederacy. He grieved at the victories of the Federal arms and rejoiced at the successes of the rebels. We do not suppose that he has a friend in the State. who, knowing anything of him, doubts this, We have no idea that he himself either doubts

it or would deny it.

As a member of the Chicago Convention Governor Powell made a speech, iu which he referred with no little self-congratulation to the fact that he had never voted for a man or dollar to carry on the war. He attempted no disguise of the truth that, even from the very first, he had been in favor of separation and al its long and tremendous consequences, what. not assert that he was a rebel, but surely no rebel, remaining in Kentucky as he did, could have shown more disloyalty than he did without exposing himself to a just arrest for

treason.

We rejoice to think that there is no danger of Gov. Powell's election to the Senate. It behooves Kentucky, whilst asserting all her rights instances, indeed, strong affection has existed and all great and true principles, to avoid carebetween the master, mistress, and children of a fully every appearance of putting herself unnecessarily into an attitude of even seeming uessed many a touching illustration of this fact. hostility to the Federal Government. She is in the Union, her interests are in the Union, her destiny is in the Union, and she should make rant themselves hourse about. no show of apparent sympathy with the late ticipated actively in the rebellion if they have resumed with evident sincerity their old obligations and been admitted to all their oldrights; we would treat them generously; but we do not think that any one either of them or of the open and notorious sympathizers with them should, for the present at least, be enconraged in aspirations to the very highest office in the gift of the State.

SCUTHERN EMIGRATION. - The Richmond Whig of the 11th gives the following resolution of the House of Delegates on the subject of

emigration:

Resolved, That a joint committee of both

Honses, composed of five members of the

House of Delegates, and three members of the

Senate, be appointed to take into consideration
the subject of emigration, and what succuragement it may be deemed necessary and
proper for the State to give to the same. The vast extent of uncultivated territory in the South, which, under the old system, remained nncultivated, will now, from the force of circumstances, be brought into market either for sale or lease. The class of emigrants that will be most advantageous to the Seuth will vary with the climate. The Swiss will be the best probably for Virginia, and the Egyptians for the Gulf States. Labor and capital are both so scarce in the South as to have induced the formation of many private companies for the purpose of forwarding emigrants both from the North and Europe. And spring will bring a fine class of emigrants to the South as labor

ers and settlers.

PROCLAMATION OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN REFERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.-On our first page will be found the proclamation of Hon Wm H Saward Sacretary of State, announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting slavery throughout the United States by three fourths-twenty-seven-of the States of the Union, and certifying that the said amendment has therefore "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States." At last, therefore, in reference to slavery in this country, we may eav, Ilium fuit. It has ceased to exist. Not a wave now treads the soil in any part of the Great Republic. It passed away in a baptism of lood and

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865

The adoption of the Constitutional Amend. ent lifts a great burden from the shoulders of the citizens of Kentucky. Theperiod of nncertainty which has forever closed weighed like a ountain upon them. The State laws protected the master and the military authorities o a large extent, and the laws of Congress to some extent protected the slave. There were | was required of them in cousequence of their constant collisions, theoretically and practically, and nobcdy knew what course to take, for every one seemed about equally blocked up. This was as bad for the blacks as whites. The ers. Mr. Stewart objected to this requirement latter were deterred from hiring the former of the local Assessor, and had the question a through fear of the penalties impending over them for so deing, without the consent of masters, by virtue of the power of State laws.

Slaves could not find employment consequently as free persons, and were not seenre either as indorsed by any true Union man in Kentucky. | slaves or as freed people. They were literally outcasts. They were deterred from hiring themselves out lest their masters should claim, speech by the strong pro-slavery prejudices he and get their wages, and citizens and others were afraid to employ them lest they should

have to pay twice, to the master and then to the for a violation of the laws. Thus, between the prejudices of the past, and "whose political dangerous Scylla on the one side and the fatal Charybdis on the other, master and slave, emwas prompted throughout by his peculiar feel- and doubt has been rolled away. The negroes ccde of Kentucky has ceased to exist. It falls which Senator Cochran nor ourselves may at once and completely through the effect of never have appreciated. Lincoln and Johnson, the amended organic law of the Republic, which is the supreme law of the land, "any-Administrations, have sought to restore and pre- thing in the Constitution or laws of any State We would not for an instant so far insult the

patriotism or common sense of the Legislators of Kentneky as to so much as suggest the possibility of their attempting either to resist or evade any portion of the Constitution of the United States. That would be mere madness. the rebellion and save the nation were tempo- It would be simply an attempt at a revolt porary in their character, destined to against the authority of the Government, with pass away with the occasion, when all the absolute certainty that such revolt would the immunities of American freemen should be be at once and thoroughly crushed. The Exresumed; but, had the treason of Jefferson | ecutive and every other officer of the State, the Dayls achieved its purpose, the establishment of a permanent and grinding despotism would necessarily have resulted. Surely, therefore, it out questioning the supreme law of the land Whether the Constitution snits them or not has nothing to do with the question of their obedience to it. That is not an open question. It admits of no discussion. It is not optional either with any magistrate or citizen whether he will obey it or not; nor is it optional with the Legislature. The slave code should at once be expanged from the statute-book of Kentncky-every vestige of lt; but whether ex-punged or not, it is absolutely and forever a dead letter; and any person, be he magistrate or citizen, attempting to enforce it or any part of it will incur instant and grave legal responsi-

bility.

Kentucky is now placed upon an equal footing with the other free Southern States. Her citizens can proceed without let or hindrance to make contracts for labor with the freedmen and women; and the latter, for the first time in their lives, will incur the civil responsibilities, and must perform the duties, of free agents. They have no longer any masters and mistresses to shield them from such responsibilities and duties, or to clothe and feed them or to take care of them, either in slckness or old age or misfortune. They must now take care of themselves. We doubt not that in many instances it mean exemption from care or toll or suffering. On the contrary, these will all be increased, an fearfully increased. The colored people of whitewash the ruins of the fallen rebellion.

Mr. Powell is, personally, a very estimable liberty a boon, and not a curse. Whether it rapidly into vagabondage, poverty, vice, misery, and death. Whether the freed people cau solved problem, and all eyes both in Europe

> anxiously upon them. We trust and believe that our own citizens will pursue toward them a generous, frank, and sympathetic policy. We hope they will give them every possible chance to maintain themselves comfortably and to make progress in the scale of civilization. This will be right in itself, and it will be the best course for them as the dominant and ruling class. They will thereby promote their own interests and peace while they benefit and elevate the colored race. The extreme persons in the North who have been making such an ado about the colored people of the Southern States have charged the whites in them with being the natural enemies of the blacks, but this has ever been and is now a gross slander. It never was true and is not Of course there have been exceptional cases, but as a general rule the Southern peo-ple have had no other feel toward their ser-vants than those of kinds. In numberless family, and the servants. We have ourselves witand the screechers who sneer at this idea only

and America will be for years fixed intentiv and

betray how little they know of that which they The Legislature will of course have to pass rebellion. We would by no means exclude | laws in reference to vagrancy and kindred subfrom office all even of those who par. Jecte; but we hope that body will not legislate tco much. Any attempt to regulate the price of labor is absurd. The labor market should be left to regulate itself like every other market. Too much government we have ever regarded as a deal worse than too little. Let the laws be few and simple, and above all fust.

The radicals in Congress, and out of it. are waging an unscrupnions war upon President Johnson's wise and conciliatory policy of restoration. The radicals, governed by an exclusively partisan purpose, are laboring with all their might to delay the work of rennion, while President Johnson, and those who sustain his Administration, urge an immediate restoration of all the practical relations of the Union. The President, as shown by his special message, accompanying Gen. Grant's report of his Southern tour, evinces a thorougher determination to press his policy to a successful result, and in this he is sustained by the entire conservative element which embraces an overwhelming majority of the American people. In view of the conflict thus being waged between the friends of the Constitution and the narrrow-brained fanatics, it is a cause of sincere congratulation that the nation is blessed with a wise and resolute Chief Magistraie. Andrew Johnson has secured a deep, strong hold npon the hearts of the people North and South, and npon them he can safely

rely for his vindication and support. Another Revolutionary Hero.—We have received a letter from a friend at Dauville, Ky. making an important correction, as follows: "In your paper of the 19th instant you mention that but two revolutionary soldiers are living.

This is a mistake. John Spears, a hero of the Revolution, is now fiving near this place, and is about one hundred years of age. He attended church here on Sunday iast, and was apparently well and hearty. His evesight is remarkably good, enabling him to read fine print for some time without the aid of spectacles, and even at his present advanced age he is considered one of the best shots in the

country." Sheep have the advantage of men. The former can wear wool without having any trouble with it: the latter must take the trouble to turn It into broadcloth.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO COM-ERCIAL BROKERS' LICENSES AND TAX ON SALES The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently made an important decision in relation to the matters named above. It appears that the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co. had been required to take out a license as Commercial Br. kers, in addition to the license held by them as wholesale dealers, and that this extra license employing certain of their cierks or employes in soliciting orders at places other than th place covered by their license as wholesale deal-

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

he set.

For the purpose of the law in determining liability license it is wholly immaterial what or whother as

To P. C. Van Wick, U. S. Ass'r Fourth Dist, N. Y. RATIFICATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. PROCLAMATION BY HON. WM. H. SEWARD, SECRETARY OF STATE,

The following is the proclamation of Secretar Seward, announcing to the country the ratidcation of the Constitutional Amendment forever robibiting slavery in the United States: Villiam H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, to all to whom these Presents may

ome greeling:
Know ye, that, whereas the Congress of the United States on the 1st of February last passed a resolution submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, By the Senate and House of Re-lves of the United States of America in Con-embled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,

voluntary sorvitude, except as a punishment for crim whereof the party shall have been duly convicte shall exist within the United States, or any place and ject to their jurisdiction, Src. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this ar-ticle by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legis sign.

And, whereas, it appears from the official document on file in this Department that the amendment to the Constintion of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Illinois, Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, Maine, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Newada, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Vermont, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, New Hampebire, Son'h Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, in all twenty-seven States;

And, whereas, the whole number of States in the United States is thirty six.

And, whereas, the before specially named States, whose Legislatures have ratified the said proposed ameudment, constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, william H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and jupursance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. THE IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LABOR IN KEN-TCEY.—The following report of the proceedngs of an adjourned meeting of the State gricultural Society relative to the subject of labor in Kentucky will be read with interest by

agriculturists throughout the State:

Afternoon Session—The Kentucky State Agricultural Society met in the Senate chamber at 224 o'clock, Dec. 14, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Colonel L. J. Bradford, who, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to take up and consider the great subject of labor; and, as there were gentlemen present from various portions of the State, all equality interested in supplying Kentucky with labor in every department of industry, he hoped they would present their views, so that there might be so free an interchange of opinion as to enable the committer appointed by this society to present the sut of the Legislature in their memorial in such a manner and with such angestious as would not only command their setious and prompt attention, but secure at their hands the adoption of such measures as would at once meet the exigencies in which agriculturists throughout the State: would at once meet the exigencies in which our State is placed by the abolition of slave

labor.
Gov. Jacob addressed the meeting. He re Gov. Jacob addressed the meeting. He regarded the subject of Agriculture as presenting a common ground our which all parties could meet. He was of the opinion that the negro could not be relied on for labor, without some mild system of coercien; and, as slavery was gone, he urged the importance of suppiving its place with white labor, so that our vast mineral and other resources might be developed. &c.

Hon. J. F. Bell, of Byle, having been called upon, stated that he had no matured views on a subject of so much delicacy and importance. In his opinion the freedmen should he induced to remain, believing from their local attachments to their homes they could be made very useful to their former masters. He expressed his opiniou that the Slave Code should be re-

to remain, believing from their local attachments to their homes they could be made very useful to their former masters. He expressed his opiniou that the Slave Code should be revised by this Legislature, and urged the committee to prepare and present to the Legislature their plane and views. He regarded capital abundant. All that was wanted in the State was an effective system of labor to develop our vast mineral and sericultural resources.

Mr. R. W. Scott, of Franklin county, presented the following resolutions, which were read to the Society:

Whereas, the sudden and foreible abolition of slavery in Kentucky has made an entire change in the future state of the people of the State to substitute the labor which has been lost by such other labor of all kinds as shall display the highest degree of industry, fidelity, and capacity: therefore.

Resolved, That all practicable means should be adoptived to induce the best white population to stitle in Kentucky, regard being had only to their physical ability, mental capacity, and prospective usefulness as citizens.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Kanucky be respectfully requested to inductive an asent of experience, fidelity, and capacity to be appointed, whose duty is shall be, as soon as practicable, to visit the principal countries of Europe whence amigration may be expected, for the purpose of inviting, directing, and assisting the emigration of labor and capital to Kontacky.

\*\*Resolved.\*\* That, as an indincement to emigration within the ensuing twelve mosths, all such labor and capital shall be exempt from State taxinion for the first year.

Mr. Scott, in brief, but pointed remarks.

Mr. Scott, in brief, but pointed remarks, ex-Mr. Scott, in brief, but pointed remarks, ex-pressed his views on the subject under consid-eration. Referring to his resolutions, he re-marked that he had thought much on the sub-ject, and felt the deepest interest is the adop-tion of some mode which would best accom-plish the object, regarding his resolutions as only suggestion, willing to yield them to any others which might be regarded better by the Scolety. Society.
Mr. Bijur, Representative from the city of the state of the masting. He state

Mr. Bijur, Representative from the city of Louisville, addressed the meeting. He stated that he had offered a bid on the subject of emigration in the Legislature, which had been reterred to the Committee on Agriculture, the provisions of which he, in the main, explained. His address contained much valuable information on the subject of immigration; was eloquently delivered, proving that the speaker had devoted much study and time to the subject and had made himself master of the same.

On motion of Hon. J. F. Bell, of Boyle, Mr. Bijur was requested to furnish in the committee a copy of his bill now before a Agricultural Society for their consideration.

The bill of Mr. Bijur was by him furnished and read by Col. Hodges. After which Mr. Craig, of Scott county, Col. Hodges, Mr. Scott, and others, addressed the meeting.

In view of the great importance of the subject. Mr. Scott, of the committee, asked for further time to make report.

Mr. George Baber, of the Louisville Journal. addressed the meeting, giving his views, and especially that a subject of such vast importance should not be disposed of without the moet mature consideration; and also as it was one which was to affect the interest of every portion of the State, he regarded it important that conclusions should not only be deferred, but that a convention should be called to meet in the city of Frankfort, in which every portion of the State, as well as every interest should be by delegates, represented, and therenpon offered the following gentlemen, be autherized to issue a call for ruch convention, to seemble in the ely of Frankfort, under the amplies of the Bude Agricultural Seelety, on the the lith of January, 1866.

The following gentlemen, on motion, were appointed the committee, in obedlence to pro-

the lith of January, 1896.

The following gentlemen, on motion, were appointed the committee, in obedience to provisions of above resolution: L. J. Bradford, R. W. Scott, Harrison Taylor, and A. G. Hodges Meeting adjourned to meet in the city of Fraukfort January 11, 1866

J. L. BRADFORD, President.

JAA J. MILLER. Secretary. JAS. J. MILLER, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. The Post'a Washington special says: Senato that can be manufactured in this country. The Western Republicans generally say they will not vote for an increase.

Havans advises of the 16th state that Gonzales, arrested in Havans as an accomplice in the Otero murders in Brooklyn, has been released.

Gen. Howard, in his official report, states that on a manufacture much the displacement his drawn and the state of this of a manufacture much the displacement of his drawn.

leased.

Gen. Howard, in his official report, states that on entering upon the discherge of his duties he separated the bureau imo four divisions—one of lands, one of financial affairs one of record, and the fourth on medical affairs. To each of these divisions he assigned an officer, with the required number of clerks, by appointment and by deal from the ranks of the army. Before the organization of the bureau, freedmen's affairs had been intrusted to different efficers of the Government, thereby causing a diversity of system in different localities.

A few assistant commissioners were appointed and sent to different States to organize the bureau, complete the work already begun, and settle the question of labor just as far as safety of effort would allow. The assistant commissioner procured a citizen and military officer for each district, county, and parish. The evident hostility of a portion of the citizens, and their ability in the absence of troops and the civil laws to outrage or take the life of an agent, hindered the extension of operations except by occasional inspection by an officer in connection with a patrol. The General acknowledges the hearty anpport of most of the department commanders in organizing and carrying out the plans of the bureau. The tenure of the bureau npon abandoned property is regarded the same as that possessed by an actual owner, except that and property in former owner.

A comparatively insignificant amount of

A comparatively insignificant amount of property is used as quarters for teachers and officers connected with the bureau and hospitals. With these exceptions all property luthe hands of the bureau is held as a means of revenue by order of the President. The work of restignation has morrossed very residials and little or no property will remain under the con-trol of the bureau. By this policy of restoration the expectations of the freedmen that the land would be assigned them have been disappointed and a difficulty has arisen thereby, but has been rercome with comparative case. overcome with comparative case. Much embarrassment and actual suffering has resulted for the restoration of property in use. Much more will result from the curtailment of the burean. About one five hundredths of the amount of land in the insurrectionary States has even been held and the pian of assigning it to the freedmen has been carried out.

Experience has shown that, as a general rule, it is better to leave the price of labor to be regulated by the demand. Schools have been established, but the hostility of the white people to them is undisguised.

to them is undisguised.

Congress when it established the bures

made no appropriation to defray its expenses. It has, however, received funds from miscellaneous sources, to the amount of \$478,363. Deducting the amount held as retained bounties, leaves \$115,236. The amount held as retained bounty in merely kept in trust for colored soldiers and their families.

The breaking up of the old plantation system has necessarily left the sick with little or no medical provision. As soon as they earn money and become better versed than now in the order of self-support, they will doubtless secure the necessary ald.

From information derived from the various reports of military officers, inspectors and assistant commissioners, Gen. Howard arrives at the general conclusion that free labor, notwithstanding the sudden emancipation, and the thousands of causes of disturbance incident to the war, will prove successful; that the Freedmen's Bureau, or some substitute of it for a national character, will have to be continued, and that the present organization of the bureau, with the understanding that it is not to be permanent, is as good as he could suggest, except as to the subject of a freedmen's court and the employment of civil agenties.

Some general system for providing for the

Some general system for providing for the aged and infirm is necessary, and it would be well to devote funds raised during the war, noter the Treasury laws, for the benefit of the freedmen for securing sites and buildings for school purposes in the different States, and that joint companies where the states are the states and that joint companies where the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states freedmen for securing sites and build-for school purposes in the different se, and that joint companies, whose object il be to aid the poor blacks and whites in the rental, purchase, and settlement of land, should be encouraged by the Government, and that the rights of the freedmen to rent and purchase real property should be guaranteed to them beyond question.

It is estimated that the amount requisite for the expenditures of the Bureau

505.
The Commercial's Washington dispatch says en States which have adopted the amendment the exjoyment of all their constitutional privileges, except representation in Congress, paralyses the action of the radical republicana,

The Savannah Herald says: A. Bradley, a black gian, is on trial before the Provost Marssal for using insurrectionary language. He publicly prochaimed that the colored people had the right to take possession of the lands in the late rebel States, advising the negroes not to make working contracts, but to retain the lands unless removed at the point of the bayonet, notwithstanding the lands had been restored to the former owners.

Gen. Hooker obeyed the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Martin, the alleged Confederate spy and hotel burner, and he was brought into the Supreme Court this afternoon by a military guard. U. S. District Attorney D.S. Dickinsen and his assistant G. Courtery appeared for Gen. Hooker and J. Loroche for Martin. After hearing the arguments of the connsel on both sides Justice Leonard adjourned further hearing until Thursday next week.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says: Orders have been issued for the discharge of nearly all volunteer medical officers on the lat of January. Only about fits will be retained.
The Herald's Washington special contains the

following:
Revenue agent Alexander N. Lewis, of New York city, has been before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, to give his views on several important points of the revenue form.
Gen. Schenck, chairman of the House Mill-Gen. Schenck, chairman of the House Mill-tary Committee, endeavored last week in the Committee room to squelch Washburne's bill reviving the grade of General of the United States army, but failed. The bill was ultimate-ly referred to a sub-committee of one of the House Military Committee, Col. H. C. Deming, who was Gen. Butler's Provost Marshal in New

House Military Committee, Col. H. C. Deming, who was Gen. Butler's Provost Marshal in New Orleans, and an adverse report is, consequently, expected.

Last night a freight and a street car collided on the Hudson River or Tenth Avenue railroad. The cars were shattered, and a number of persons injured, though none seriously.

The World's dispatch says: The House Military Committee had nader consideration, vesterday, recommendations contained in the roport of the Secretary of War. The committee have before them upward of fifty petitions from all parts of the country, asking equalization of bounty to soldiers. Those who enlisted for one and two years received little if any bounty, while those enlisting at a later period for one, two, and three years received \$300. The committee will bring in a bill equalizing bounty among all boldiers.

Congress has also before them several propositions to reorganize the army. Gen Grant has

sitions to reorganize the army. Gen Grant has prepared a bill for this purpose, which will re-ceive the careful consideration of Congress after the holidays. ne holidays.
The Republican, last evening, had information that the Imperial troops in Mexico are ap-proaching Vera Cruz with a view to embark for

France. This teems to be supported by no de-tailed facts.

The House Judiciary Committee are arranging a bill in accordance with the recommenda-tions of the President, providing for holding of the tad States Court in Richmond, which court expected, will have the trial of Jeff of the tad States Court in Richmond, which boards.

The Herald's dispatch says: Between seventy stand eighty Mississippians of little personal or political note were pardoned to-day.

The Times's Washington special says: One of the large estates on Bull Island, S. C., know as the Seabrook estate, which was sold in 18% by the United States Tax Commissioner for unon-payment of the direct tax, has been recovered by the owner—he paying the taxes due, all costs, and compromising with the purchaser.

chaser.

The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to an inquiry from Gen. Howard, decides that the Freedmen's Boreau cannot hold, and the Government cannot set aside the unoccupied Givernment lands in Florida or any other State for the nee or benefit of freedmen. He further says that all the homestead and pre-emption laws are as applicable to freedmen as any class of persons.

persons.
The Times's correspondent says: The Empress Charlotte arrived at Merida, the expital of Yucatan, on the 23d ult. Her reception was cuther-slastic. After being conveyed through town to the cathedral and the offering of the Te Deum, site made a speech to the people, concluding with a cheer for the province of Yncatan. The Emperor, who had remained at Mexico, was to have left on the 2d inst.

A French transport had arrived with 615 soldiers.

The Imperialists boast that the attack of the Liberals on Matamoras was a failure, and that confusion and anarchy prevailed among them.

Everything was quiet, and no attack had been made for some time on vessels going np and down the river.

them.

Everything was quiet, and me attack had been made for some time on vessels going np and down the river.

It is stated Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman is to be placed in command of Fort Adams at Newport, R. I. and Fort Wilson is to be garrisoned by a portion of the Third U. S. artillery.

A letter from Mazatian says the republic is again in possession of nearly the whole of the two States, lower Sinols only remaining.

Dumbrid is close shat up in Acapaleo and Marzauilla, and provisions and other supplies are short.

The forces of Alloaz and other republican chiefs are active, and determined to force the invaders from the country.

A letter from Milledgeville, Ga., says that unthing of importance was transacted by the Legislature during the first week of the session. Several important bills have been introduced and read the first and second times in both Houses, but uoue of them passed. The opinion prevails that no legislation would be valid while the General Assembly is deprived of the

introduced.

[Special Dispatch to the Louis. "We Journal."]

INDIANAPOLIM, Dec. 21.

In the Legislature, the compromise State debt

ill has passed both Houses, and will be signed
by the Governor.

The bill locating an Agricultural College as

Hoomington was defeated in the House.

ving possed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. At the Senate meeting Mr. Howard presente report to the Senate upon what grounds Jef lavis is confined and why he is not brought to The chair announced the following Comm

se on Reconstruction. Messra. Fessender Frimes, Harris, Howard, Johnson, and Wil

tolored citizens of South Carolina for such legis ation as will insure them their political rights, leferred to the Committee on Reconstruction Mr. Davis offered a reconstruction Mr. Davis offered a resolution calling on the departments for a list of personnels to the United States. Objected and laid over.
On motion of Mr. Lane, the Committee resolutions was instructed to inquire into a expediency of abolishing the franking privilencement of the properties of the communities.

ure the freedom of the citizens of the S stely in rebellion, and addressed the Sans eply to Mr. Summer's remarks of yester controverting the theores are out of the Union o a Territorial condition. He also argue to North 18 not justified in forcing affrage upon the South while ther wi olitical rights from the segroes in the

ern States. Mr. Wilson replied at length in favor of th In the Senate to day Mr. Wilson introdu eferred to the Jne The preamble recites mitted the amendment of the co-that efficial proclamation has a such amendment has been rat-fourths of the States. The bill all laws, ordinances, and regulated and a such a state or Territory recognising the civil rights or immunities among the such as the

Mr. Wilson replied in favor of the bill. H coming into power through the ages cratie party

Mr. Hubbard, of Conn.

mr. Asymmet, of New Fork, was giral to see the indications on the opposition side of the House to support the Union. If these ludieshouse had been exhibited during the war, we should have been spared the lives of thousands of men and the expenditure of rivers of hlood and treasure. Mr. R. said the ordinances of secession were simply a declaration of a purpose, and a determination to succeed. Whether a practical effect could be given to the purpose depended on their ability in the field. The effect was not a success but a failure. Who did depended on their ability in the field. The effect was not a success but a failure. Who did not wish the day would speedily come when we shall have a great republic, one and indivisible, stronger than has ever been before. He controverted at length the position of Mr. Stevens, of Penesylvania, by denying that the States lately in rebellion were ever out of the Union, and that the Home. and that the House, by adopting such theories as those of Mr. Stevens, namely: that we waged a war against the South as a separate nation committed a grievous error.

At the conclusion of Mr R.'s speech, Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Liland, said he dil not wish to

compromised by any speeches her stion was presented for their cor he committee then rose, when tring the various branches of the D. K. Ashley, of Nevada, appeared and tool s ceat. The Speaker announced the following gentle

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as regents on the part of the House to the Smithsonian Institute: Mesars, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Farnsworth, of Illinois, Garfield, of Ohio, Highy, of California, Ashley, of Nevada, Coho, of Wisconsin, Stronse, of Pennsylvania, Drigger, of Michigan, Ashley, of Ohio, Headerson, of Oregon, Allieon, of Lowa, and Noell, of Missouri.

A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of Treasury to Inform the House what money has been appropriated to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Conklin a-ked leave to offer a resolution saking the Freeident on what grounds Jeff ion asking the Precident on what grounds Jeff bavis, Clay, Mallory, and David Yules are held n confinement. Objected to and laid over. Mr. Headerson offered a bill, which was reerred to the Committee on Claims, asking appropriations to reimburse Oregon for expenses accurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Reynolds asked leave to introduce a bill providing for the purchase of a site for the post-office in New York. Objected to and laid

over.
Mr. Smith, of Ky., offered a resolution that
Jaa, M. Johnson be admitted to the privileges
of the floor pending the decision of his claim.
Discnetion ensued, and objection being made,

of the Boor pending the decision of his chalm.
Disconseion ensued, and objection being made,
Mr. Smith withdrew.
A bill was introduced for the relief of the loyal
part of owners of personal property captured
by criminal acts of other owners.
A bill was introduced and referred relative to
the payment of bounties to heirs of returned deserters who died on the field, or from wounds
received in the service.
A bill was introduced for the relief of families
of persons killed at the late explosion of the
United States Arsenal.
Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign
Affairs, reported a resolution accepting the invitations of the Freuch Government to be present at the Faris exhibition in 1986, and approving what has been already done by the Secretary of State, which was passed.
A bill was introduced and referred to pay
\$800,000, to Pennavivania for soldiers called out
in the invasion of 1863.
Pending the question the House adjourned.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

Pending the question the House adjourned.

WASHLINGTON, Dec. 21.

The Columbian Commission has adjourned till the 4th of January. Out of one hundred and eighty-seven cases the Commission has decided sixty-five and deferred only two, which were referred to Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, for that decision. The cases thus far have been argued for claimants by S. S. Cox, Equ., now of New York, and for the Columbian Government by J. M. Carlisle, Eq., of the District of Columbia. The awards will not be published for some time. There are many important questions submitted in the cases, but the most important cases are yet to be tried.

Secretary McCulloch left Washington this morning on a visit to New York, and will be absent until after Monday.

of the new committee on mines and mining has represented the gold mines of Cola and Oregon, niver mines of Nevada, lead mines of Wisconsin

niver mines of Nevada, lead mines of Wisconsin and Iowa, copper mines of Michigan, iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania, and the iron mountain mine of Miscouri.

The Burean of Equipment and Recruiting for the Navy Department has in its possession some 460 discharged and settlement papers belonging to soldiers tradsferred to the navy, and which will be forwarded on application to the factor of the forwarded on application to the later of Bureau. Every transferred additional control of the control o which while to forwarded on approach to the Chief of Bureau. Every transferred solidier who has not received his discharge papers is invited to apply, stating his regiment and other particulars to prevent frandicient applications. By the recent order of the War Department in the statement because of clothing accounts

[Special Dispusch to the Louisville J

tior al Moo t Association were breezet it the removing part of the part of the part of the removing of Jeff Davis was tabled. It is hard to tell what the Legislature was called together for. Nothing has been done that had not better have called a State convention for the 22d of February and the Democration for the 1st of March, 1886.

The Fenian convention is still in section here, but it is difficult to ascertain what has been done. It is understood that the delegates are strong for O'Mahony.

A terrible explosion of a locomotive occurred this morning at the Terre Haute depot, throwing the roof off the building and aprending the walls, scattering freight, timbers, bricks, mertar, bocks, and papers in all directions. The engineer, Charles Slake, and the fireman, D. Miller, were so everely loyined that firey will probably die. The extreme cold weather is assigned as the cause of the constropts. It was a freight train laden with hogas and papers in all directions. The order of the state building was no further lose of life, as the building was full of amployes. Preparations are already in progress for rebuilding the depot and reparing all the damages.

Bovrow, Dec. 22.

The formal reception of the batt efficers and men, in a marching ec-

GENERAL: This paggent, so full of pathor

tender memories of our fallen brothers and sous whose dwing eyes looked last upon their faming folds; grand memories of hereic virtues, sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victory of our country, our Union, and the righteous caues. Thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out for human nature itself unexampled by any achievement of arma, immorial memories, with boners blended, twine around these splintered staffs, were themselves along the warp and wood of these familiar flags, worn and bather with blood. Let the broyo heart, the trung

The report that Mr. McCulloch's visit to this city had any connection with the treasury negotialion is officially contradicted. We learn, that, in the prospective condition of the treasury, the probability ir, that, for the purpose of contracting the currency, no further loans whatever will be required for the present facel year. The Commercial's Washington dispatch says the Southern members of Congress elect held a cancen yesterday, and decided to return to their homes, leaving one from each State for represent them before the joint committee of Congress.

The Poet's Washington special says Mr. Van-

dyle's friends are confident of his appointment as Collector of the poet of New York. He is etrongly recommended by prominent citizens.

The Femian rupture remains unchanged. Both factions receive about an equal number of letters daily endorsing their course. Many circles out West and elsewhere have concluded to pursue the course of neutrality until the arrival of President Stevens and Kajor-Generals Logan and Steedmen are in the city.

Letters from Paris give an account of the relebration of the national thanksgiving by the Americans in that city. As more took place at the Grand Hotel, which was appropriately becomated for the occasion. There were present over two hundred and fifty guests, about half of whom were ladies. John J. Jayy of New York, precided. Speeches were made by Minster Rigelow and Major-General Schofield. It is positively accertained that Gen. Schofield mission is not to the French court, but our mainteer in Paris, for the purpose of incuming the latter of the views of our Government in relation to Marilco.

The Tankian Embassy arrived in Paris on the

inst. dispatch from Washington says the French water has calificated intelligence from President are of the abandonment of Chimahua by

Regulation.

It was rumored in Washington last night hat the Spanish Minister had notified the Secretary of State that there was certaidly one and needsly two privateers being fitted out at New York to prey upon Spanish commerce under the Chillen flag.

There are indications that the ad valorem last is will be done away with by Congress.

he Chillen flag.

There are indications that the ad valorem inthe will be done away with by Congress.

The Tritume's Richmond dispatch says the people of Manchetter have recently been greatly aharmed by a rumor that the negroes have collected large quantities of arms and were preparing for an insurrection. The authorities have made a full investigation, and report the rarmor unfounded.

WARHINGTON, Dec. 22.

It is stated that General Van Valkenburgh, of lew York, has been appointed Minister to them. Japan. In the United States Supreme Court to-day, pending the case ex parte, A. H. Garlan, of Arkanas, asking to be allowed to practice as a counsellor, Hon. Reverdy Johnson delivered an argument against the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath. There being no ante-dant Congressional test oath. There being no ante-dant Congressional test oath. distributed calling for a convenient of delegates from the various trade, associations throughout the State, to be held at Albany on the 6th of February.

A dispatch to the Herald says the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the release of property seized for violation of the revenue laws, stating that no collector of customs has anthority to release any property which has been seized for violation of the laws are not the revenue of the anomalous value no.

of the Treasury has issued a circular relative to the release of property seized for violation of the revenue laws, stating that no collector of the constitution to see what powers are construed as the property and proper laws to carry them stated, Congress is anthorized to passessary and proper laws to carry them sto effect. These powers are to be so construed as to effect the object they are designed to accomplish. It is the duty of the Court to accomplish to the court to the case of powers are to be said to accomplish the accomplish to the court to the case of the Secretary of the Court that it berefeased, and requesting anthority, and the same has been granted by the Secretary of the Court that it berefeased, and requesting anthority, and the same has been granted by the Secretary of the Court that it beref by the Imperial solution at the law of 1865 h in point of fact, became it preditioner from the exercise of all 
tion, and strikes at a profession 
lopes and smbliton and the supill and family are involved.

The Commercial says: Secretary McCullocot 
meet is severe, cruel, and unex 
mittion, while it takes from him all 
is. The original act of 1862 was 
philable to the attorneys in the 
Called States. Three years were 
appe when some one in Congress 
we been specularly sensitive and 
ire in every man who had taken 
been been introduced a bill applying 
so of the law to practicing. The bill 
do the Judiciary Committee of 
and by a unanimous vote was reflewards received the sanction of 
the value of Mr. Van Dyke's 
called States. Three years were 
appe when some one in Congress 
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ire in every man who had taken 
beeline in recommend in the 
cell of States. Three cents of the conflewards received the sensition of 
the value of Mr. Van Dyke's 
called States. Three years were 
appeared to the street that Mr. 
Van Dyke should be continued, where he has 
proved so efficient. 
The demand for money is not active. Some 
of the private bankers have offered round sums 
at 6 per cent over to Thesday, but the general 
method to the Judiciary Committee of 
the value of Mr. Van Dyke's 
so of the law to practicing. The bill 
do the Judiciary Committee of 
the private bankers have offered round 
at a fine or call is 7 per cent. Discounts are quiet. 
The centage of girl, the interest by the iteration 
at a fine or call is 7 per cent. Discount are quiet. 
The command him by order of Gen. Sherman that if such ontrates are related at 10@12 per 
cent. Gen. Meija. Imperia offered 
inflicted by the other. Gen. Meija and informs 
him by order of Gen. Sherman that if such ontrates are related at 10@12 per 
cent. Gen. Meija and informs 
him by order of Gen. Sherman that if such ontrates are related at 10@12 per 
cent. Blood of more of Gen. Sherman that if such ontrates are related at 10@12 pe

ed to punish by excluding them from the d States courts. It was not for the consubsequent but antecedent to the pas-

each of the ciante. This account comes with the state in the Coastlaw, or bit of state over the classe in the Coastlaw, or bit of state over the classe in the Coastlaw, or bit of state over the classe in the Coastlaw, or bit of state over the classe of the classe in the Coastlaw, or bit of state over the classe of the classe o

I desire to state that I have heretofore on

transfer a place to the position he stood before, make this in the position he stood before, make this in the position he stood before, make this wo of 1855 had been made a part of the sen for the punishment of treaton, and men who had committed crimes had been pardoned, would it not also keempt him from the panishment of the offense and prevented him from the panishment of the offense and prevented him from the panishment of the offense and prevented him from the panishment of the offense and prevented him from the panishment of the offense and prevented him from the panishment of the offense and control of the panishment of the offense and control of the panishment of the offense pardoned. The diagraceful fact is presented to the world than Congress anderstake to interfere by deeping the power of pardon as conferred by the conferred by the conferred by the conferred by the confer

A paymaster of the United States army went into a bank in this city to-day with fitteen thom-and dollars, which he laid on the counter, and turned about for the purpose of writing a check. His clerk entered at the time, and likewise placed on the counter a package of ten athousand dollars, and then engaged is conversation with a friend. While the paymaster and his clerk were thus sugged, some party in the crowd stole the fifteen thousand dollars, but the crowd stole the fifteen thousand dollars package; with which he made his escape unnoticed.

The World's Washington dispatch says: A quorum of the Committee of Ways and Means and Appropriations will remain in sension during the recess of Congress.

Secretary McCauloch was entertained at the Antor House yesterday by a celect party of

to the newspaper accounts of a contrary state of affairs among the Indiana of that section. Major-General Wilson, direct from G.orgia, reported to Gen. Grant last evening in Wash-How. W. H. Seward, Secy of State: ington.

The Herald's Washington special says: Per

Row. W. H. Seward, Secy of State:

'The Legislature adjourned vesterday at noon, Governor Perry had returned to his home, in Greenville. Your dispatch has been forwarded to him by mail. 'It will be very gratifying to the people of North Carolina to know that her government has been intrusted to officers of their own naming. In their name I thank you lor the tender of the co-operation of the Government of the United States. When found necessary in effecting the early restoration and permanent prosperity and welfare of the State, you may be assured of my purpose to aid you my be assured of my purpose to aid you my hospitality of the United States, and in advancing the honor, interest, and prosperity of a common country. Internald's Washington special says: Persons interested in patents for inventions, and who have been led to believe that it is intended to obtain through Congress a very essential modification of the patent laws, are anthoritatively informed that no material change in such laws will be asked for during the present session. Only a few minor points, affecting the details of securing patents, will be made by it.

The World's Washington special contains the following: The Department of State has completed the Instructions which it desires the Minister to Mexico to follow, and he will be dispatched at once to the beadquarters of the Junary Covernment, and remain with the President of the Republic, and follow him wherever he may go, thus making an active demonstration to Maximilian of the policy which the Government intends to pursue. It is this that has given offense to the French Minister.

The Republican issued an extra last evening on Mexican affairs. Its information purports to come from London, and it declares that a secret understanding between Napoleon and Maximilian allows the former to withdraw the French troops from Mexico whenever Maximilians payments should become two months in arrears.

Senor Garcea, the Peruvian Minister to this and prosperity of a common country.

JAS. L. ORK, Gov. N. C.

JAS. L. ORR, Gov. N. C.
Lewis Clephone, Collector of Internal Reve
sue, S. C. Robbina, Register of Willa, and J.
H. Crossman, have entered sult in the District
of Columbia Supreme Court against the Mayor
of Washington, the members of the City Council, and the Register of the city to restrain them
from paying out of the corporation funds the
expenses of the recent election to take the sense
of the citizens in relation to negro suffrage. The complainants take the ground that there is no authority given in the municipal charter for the holding of elections of a special character, or to determine or ascertain the views of the residents in reference to the extention of the elective franchise to persons of color in the

COLUMBIA, N. C., Dec. 22, 1865.

sarrears.
Senor Garcea, the Peruvian Minister to this Government, has been recalled. His recent maniseto against the President of Peru has produced this recall. Benor Garcea's successor has not been announced. The Consul at New York has also been removed. Senor Garcea has been Minister resident in Washington for many rears. District.

Judge Carter made an order that respondents appear on Tuesday next to show cause why an injunction should not be issued as prayed for. A petition to Congress is in circulation to day for signatures in favor of negro suffrage. The issuing of pardons has almost entirely cereed. About a dozen requisition were made to day of North Carolina cases, all of the \$20,000 clauss. clause.
Secretary Stanton returned to this city last evening from his visit to Ohio.

York has also been removed. Senor Garcea has been Minister resident in Washington for many years.

The State Department is in receipt of dispatches from our Minister to Chili.

The war between Spain and Chill is still progressing. All the principal ports are block-aded. The commander of the squadron is only waiting instructions from the Spanish Government to commence more active operations. The Admiyal who is commanding the squadron of Valparaiso has grossly insulted our Minister, Thomas H. Nelson. The American and English merchants and residents are very indignant at his conduct, and have laid the matter before their respective governments.

The United States Treasury has all the schedules prepared, and is ready to pay the interest on the registered bonds of 1861. The Government will probably commence paying them early next week.

The Times's Washington special says: An order will be issued by General Grant in a day or two directing that the disabled soldiers capable of doing duty as watchmen of public buildings and other like services shall have preference in such employment over able-bodied men in the army. The object of this order is to prevent the disabled coldiers as far as may be by making room for them in positions where they can perform service as well as able-bodied men.

Mr. A. P. Lanto, late Military Agent for the State of Indiana, who was removed by Governor Morton, has been appointed to a position in the House of Representatives.

A repectal meeting of the Working Men's Union was held last evening, at which a new Constitution was adopted, and a circular was distributed calling for a convention of delegates from the various trade, associations throughout the State, to be held at Albany on the Sta Secretary Stanton returned to this city last evening from his visit to Ohio.

New Orleans, Dec. 22.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned to-day until the 4th Monday in January. The House failed to pass the usual appropriation bills. The Governor vetoed the bill suspending the collection of taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who had attempted to destroy the Government, and who were absent from the State during the war, whilst the Union men who remained paid the taxes.

The Vicksburg Journal has advices, which it deems reliable, of an alarming character from Yassoo. The people of the country are reported to be flying to the towns for protection, and the negroes are represented to be arming themselves, and claim that between now and Christman the land must be given to them or they will take it by force. The colored treops stationed there are esponsing the cause of the negroes. Serious trouble is apprehended.

The Times's Mexican corrospondent says: Gen. Diaz is carrying all before him, and the whole State of Nojaca is in arms against the Imperialists. The Liberals are masters of the whole coat between Vera Cruz and Tuspan; also couth of Vera Cruz as far as Sizal. The Austrians have met with several defeats. Marshal Bazane writes that Mejia, on the northern frontier, is under the double protection of the Emperor of Mexico and the Emperor of the French.

New York, Dec. 24.

New York, Dec. 24.

Charges of a scandalous outrage on the part of members of a Fenian circle, in Jersey City, was made yesterday by a man named W. Hammond, living in that town. He alleges that he was seized on the street on Friday night and drugged into a Fenian lodge-room charged with being a British spy. He was put on trial and subjected to various indignities. During a struggie which ensued he succeeded in making his escape.

The Herald's Brownsville (Texas) correspondent states the outrages to which the people are subjected by Maximillan's European troops and the state of anarchy which prevails even in that portion of Maximillan's territory which he claims to have completely under his control. Notwithstanding the repeated boasts that happiness was to be the sure accompaniment of his reign, forced loans of money and other property are constantly being collected by the Imperial soldiers at the point of the bayonet, and citizens who demn to snot treatment incur the penalty of death or imprison-Lebaron, Kr., Nov. 23, 1905.

To R. R. Bolling, Eeq.:

Dram Silk: The undersigned, members of the Marion bar, have long been attentive observers of your zeal, faithfulness, ability, and proverhial punctuality in the discharge of your diffice as Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. We have also in numerous instances, received evidences of your watchinness over closests office to ench an extent, indeed, as to justive netities on, in our epinian, to the meed of being tregarded as not only a very clever gentleman, but a most faithful public servent.

It is therefore, with pleasure we join in this testimonials and with like pleasure we recommend you to the people of Kentucky as one highly deserving and qualified in every respect to discharge the important and onerous duties of Clerk of the Court of Appeals in our St-te.

With sentiments of respect and confidence we subservible ourselvts, yours, sincerely, Thos. C. Woods, Hill & Knott,

two shots into his own skull, thinking the woman cead. He then ran to the river and threw shimself into the water, but afterwards escaped from it, and was finally arrested. When taken into custody he had the weapon still in his poseoselon, and his wounds were bleeding profusely. The young lady is not expected to survive. Ranss was conveyed to the hospital. His wounds are not considered dangerous.

The Herald's Toronto correspondent save: An agent of our Poet-office Deoartment and the United States Consul at Toronto, Canada, have recurstly found in a barrel in the custom house in that city ten thousand dollars' worth of United States three-cent postage stamps, the consignment of which to a house by rebel agents in Liverpool. Our Government received information in Angust last that it was supposed the stamps were captured by the pirate Fiorida. An infunction upon the stamps has been gotten out, and it is expected the question of their preprietorship will be shortly argued before a Canadian court.

The Herald's Washington special says the circulation of the National Bank increased by issued duling the past week apwards of four millions of dollars. The total circulation is about two hundred and fifty-four millions.

The first reception at the White House will be none other till the reassembling of Congress.

The Treasury printers propose to cetablish by indubitable evidence this week the fact that no fraud has been practiced in the printing department of the Treasury, and that the extra paper is simply an excellent counterfeit.

Only about a dozen officers remain of the Signation of the treast, tearing up ralla, for the native decidence of the obstruction offered by clineas to running trains on the ralitous decidence of the obstruction offered by clineas to running trains on the ralitous decidence of the obstruction offered by clineas to running trains on the ralitous decidence of the obstruction offered by clineas to running trains on the ralitous decidence of the obstruction offered by clineas to running trains on

In consequence of the obstruction offered by citizens to running trains on the railroad between Richmond and Washington, by placing ties on the track, tearing up rails, &c., the night trains have been withdrawn. Negro soldiers will look closely after these unquiet rebels.

It is runnored that 'Secretary Harlan of the Interior Department will soon resign, and Hon. Alexander Randall will succeed him.

" Washington, Dec. 24 The following telegram has been received: RALEIGH, N. C, Dec. 23.
To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State: To Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

Siz: Your dispatch of this date relieving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and lators of the office. I will at once transfer the great seal and the papers and property of the State now in my possession to the Hon. Jonathan Worth, the Governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the Precident my sincere acknowledgments of the honor he has done me and the confidence he has reposed in me in calling me to this position. With the expression of the hoje that his plan for reconstructing the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate places in the Union may be crowned with entire encess, I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant.

In the week ending December 233 the Treasnry Department redeemed \$258.000 in ontstanding certificates of indebtedness, and \$391,279.858 in interest bearing notes. Last week the Comptroller of Currency issued \$401,450 in currency of National Banks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that 25c is the highest rate of stamp dnty upon warehouse receipts, whatever the value of the Property.

Secretary McCouloch was entertained at the flower vestering by a select party of fiscals. He attended the New westering.

The Heralde has interested that his viair to this city is matterly modifical. He attended the New westering.

The Heralde has interested that his viair to this city is matterly modifical. He attended the New westering.

The Heralde has interested that his viair to this city is matterly modifical. He attended the New westering.

The Heralde has interested and the state of the state of the property modifical in the property modifical in the state of the property modifical. He attended the New westerning.

The Heralde has desired that 2 is the highest rate of stamp druy upon warehouse receipts, whatever the past seven years, and by his foother part of the property.

The Heralde wasterning the mass of independent of the fidelity, loyally, and discretion while has marked his administration in the affairs of the Bitts. A convolvelyment of the fidelity, loyally, and discretion which has marked his administration in the affairs of the Bitts. A convolvelyment of the fidelity, loyally, and discretion which has marked his administration in the affairs of the Bitts. A convolvelyment of the former. Business being the more firmed to the state condition. A letter forwarded to the State very of the convolvelyment of the former of the

counced. He is at present Diputy Clerk in said for the present incumbent, Gen. Combs. We

FRANKFORT, Kr., Dac. 22, 1865.

courts, and to the inwyord out the State. Respectfully, R. R. BOLLING. [From the Kentucky Advocate ]

R. R. BOLLING.

R. R. BOLLING, ESQ.

HARDOSDURG, KY., Nov. 24, 1965.

We, the undersigned, members of the Merrer bar
would respectfully recommend to the neople of Merce
countr and the State of Kenincky, R. R. Belling as
candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeal
at the angular Angular and the Medical Medical

R. P. Miller & M. P. Miller

him n the following notices:

FF We, the undersigned, members of the Masen bar, recommend to the perple of Mason county and the State of Kentucky, R. R. Belling, the present accommodating Deptty Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for the office of Clerk of said Court at the ensuing Angust election. We believe Mr. Bolling hencest and well qualified for the position, and his long service in the office, in which be has given universal salisfaction to all partice having

geribe ourselvta. yours, sincercely.
Thes. C. Woods,
Geo. W. Riley,
Jau. W. Fogle,
Finler Shuek,
Joo. H. Tucker,
J. Do. B. Thomas,
L. H. Neble,
Andy Barnett.

GLASGOW, KY., Nov. 30, 1865.

W. R. McFerran,
James M. Anderson,
N. A. Smith,
J. P. Garnett,

John McCarthy, Geo. Kipatriek, Wm. E. Woodruff F. G. Dannecker, Joe. G. Wilson, L. A. Wood, John C. Smencer, M. W. LaRue, J. R. W. Smith.

INDORSEMENTS OF THE PRESS.

To the Voters of Kentucky:

The undersimed, practicing lawrers of the Four-leanth Judicial District, would respectfully but earnestly recommend to the people of Kentucky, as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Cierk of the Court of Appeals, at the next August election, R. R. Boilling, Fag., of the county of Franklin. His conduct during the many years he has been connected with that office has been distributed by the highest courtees and the carestest accommodation and industry. He is a gentle-state and we believe no one in the qualifications disk, and we believe no one in

UNION COUNTY.

HOPKING COUNTY.

WEBSTER OF

G. L. Fombollo,
D. H. Hughes,
S. D. Deiany,
Ken. Chapeza,
Crom. Adair,
J. W. Long.

[From the Kentucky News.] A CARD. FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, December 11, 1865.

AUGUSTA, KY., Oct. 2, 1865.

B. R. BOLLING, ESQ.
HARRODSDEEG, KY., Nov. 24, 1965.

To the Voters of Kentucky:

To the Voters of Kentucky:

FRILOW-CIPIZENS: In Angust next the people of this State, under the Constitution and laws, will have to elect a Clerk of the Court of Appeals. I am a candidate for your suffrage for that responsible position. I have had ample opportunities, and the experience of seventeen years as Clerk, to prepare myself thoroughly for the proper discharge of the duties of the office. Many prominent men in different parts of the Commonwealth have tendered me pledges of their support, with cordial indorsements of my qualifications for the office which I now seek at your hands; and while I tender my friends my profoundest thanks for their early and kind recommendations of me, I invite public attention to the testimonials hereto attached, and refer the people to the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Judges of other courts, and to the lawyers and clerks throughout the State. Respectfully, [From the Danville Advocate.]

comits and the State of Keninsky. R. R. Billing as a second of the State of Keninsky. R. R. Billing as a second of the second of the court of Appende at the amount of the second of the T. H. Hardin.

P. S. The lawyers whose names are signed to the above recommendation of Mr. Bolling have since even a notice of him in the Maywrille Bulletin, which they append to this and indower.

Mr. Bolling is a native of Mercer: he also studied abover, and we vouch for the truth of all that is said him in the following notices:

Augusta, Kr., Oct. 2, 1965,
To the Voters of Kentucky:
The undersigned, practicing lawyers of Bracken counly, would respectfully but earnessly recommend to the people of Kentucky as a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Clerk of a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals at the enviting Annust election, K. R. Beiling, Equ. 37 Franklin. His condect during the many years be hab been connected with that office has been characterized by the highest courtery, accommodation, and industry. He is a gentleman of great experience and cunincut qualifications as a clerk, and we believe none in any enus more deserving, or would serve thy people with mare fidelity.

C. H. Loe, Very respectfully.

G. H. Lounell,
T. F. Marshall,
T. F. Marshall, W. C. Marshall,

R. R. BOLLING,—Last week we published recommendations from the Mercer, Mason, and Brackeu bets of this gentleman for the Appellate Clerkshlp. What he bets of the control of the second of the second of the second of the control of Appeals, and their testimony in bebalf of Col. B. is worth the more, for the reason that they have had ample opportunities to indee of his finess and qualifications.

Legalon, KY., Nov. 22, 1966, To R. R. Bolling, Essi.

GLASGOW, KT., Nov. 30, 1865.

The duty of electing a Glerk of the Court of Appeals will devolve upon the people of the State at the next caruing August election. We take great pleasure in recommending to the voters of Barren county and other sections of the State, for that office, R. R. Boiling, Eeg., the present most excellent Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals. We know Mr. Boiling, and recommend him on second of the eminent times for the poetion. His experience, integrity, knowledge of the afficing and harmone of the office, kindness of manner, and accommodating disposition, furnish a sufficient guarantee that, if elected, he will prove a faithful and whusble public officer. As members of the bar, our opportunities for a correct judgment in reference to Mr. Boilling have been apple.

J. W. Gorin.

R. R. Bolling, Eeq:

Dear Sin: We have been gratified to see that the members of the bar of Brackon, Mercer, Mayon, and other countles of the State, have expressed their appreciation of your character as a geatleman, and of your high qualifications for the office of Clerk of the Coart of Appeals, and have desired you to become a candidate four the position at the election next August. We, members of the Louisville bax, wish to unite with them in the call upon 50 nt become a candidate. Daring, the years you have been Clerk and Depuly Clerk of the Court of Appeals and solitacea, and we huard nothing forms the state of the country of the country

P. C. Clayton,

[From the Maywille (Kr.) Bulletin.]

The Next Clerk of the Court of Appeals.—The members of the bar of Bracken county have united in a card published in the Cincinnati Enquire the Water the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for at the north the State, as a proper person to be voted for that function and the Mayor who are qualified for that important of Mr. Bulling is highly valuable, for the reason that lawyers beat know who are qualified for that important of the cancer they have had an opportunity in the experience of the last seven years of thoroughly testing the cepacity of Mr. Bulling for his clerk dutter. He has been in the office during the whole term of Gen. Combs, and the universal opinion of these who bave had connection with the office, is, that a more prompt, politic, correct, accommodating and efficient clerk has never been employed-in that office, is, that a more prompt, politic, correct, accommodating and efficient clerk has never been employed-in that office, in the first many years, and his fide ity cuttites him to promotion. The promotion of the control of the members of the harmonic many few months of the harmonic many few

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, December 23 1985.

iers. Currency is abundant and the rate nuchanged for first class signatures. Exchange has become more plenty with less demand,

The control of the co

Biliprius from Air, and \$4,5956; a continued of the conti

FRUTS—Are searce, Lemons 21 3 box. Oranges 817 per bbl. Figs 36c, currents (Zante) 30c, prumer Bc, dates 25c, sitron 50, 20

at ½ premium. Some of the banks deviate from these rates according to circumstances.

Gold since our last bas finctuited as follows: Monday, opened at 146%, advanced, to 146%, and closed at 146%. Threaday, opened at 146%, declined to 146%, and closed at 146%. Wednerday, opened at 146%, declined to 146%, and closed at 146. Thursday, opened at 146% declined to 146, and closed at 146. Friday, opened at 146, advanced to 146%, and closed at 146%. Saturday, opened at 146%.

FEUTE-Are scarce. Lemons \$11 % box. Oranges \$17 per bb. Figs \$6c, currons (fante) 20c. prumes 28c, dates 26c, eitron 50c \$10. M. R. raisins \$5 60, layer 6 \$5 75 % box.

Grass-We quote card rates \$10 at \$5 4005 78, 10x13 at \$5 7566, and 12x13 at \$5 7566, and 12x13

[For the Louisville Journal.] AUGUSTA WEEKLY BULLETIN. AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday evening, Doc. 18, 1865. River thirtoen feet.
The cotton market closed firm to-day at 41,44c for middling. Receipts for the week nucling Saturday, Dec mer 16th, 4,700 bales. Shipments, 4,700 bales.

Coffee—Rio, Migate, Java.

Bugar—New Orleans, 18/3 Dec Coffee, 202020;

Crushed and Powdered

Test dull and nominal.

Hominy, srite, per bu.

Liquus—Unchanged; Corn Whinky

Rev and Bourbon.

Ale—O'Neill & Uo.'s Philadelphia, per bu.

Claure fiat; domestic per Luou.

Cheese—Western Reserve, 36c; English dairy.

Applee—Northern, per hbl. Leather—Sole, & Gâde per lb: nppers, 839 260 per doz, French Calfekins, per doz....

CRANBERRIES-40 bble Eastern cultivated in store GEO. C. HUNTER & CO. CLOVER-SEED-41 bags in store and for sale by day 612 GEO, C. HUNTER & CO.

The Great Strengthening Tonic. (Not a Whisky Preparation.)

HOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE Debility! Debility!

ulting from any came whatever. EI PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, of Dis-cases of Camp Life.

Soldiers, Chizens, Malo or Founts, Adult or Youth, will find in this litters a pure Tooks, not dependent on had liquors for their amost mirror-nous effects.

0

constipation,
Constitution,
Co



AN ANATOMICAL BALL AND SOCKET-JOINTED LEG, with side motion at the ankla like the natural one, and a life-like elasticity. Invented by a Surgeon. Three patents in Arms. Soldiers furnished on U.S. devermment secount and citizens on private account. OFFICES: Chacimath, O. 149 Word Fourth street. Chicaro. Id.: Coppesite the P. O) New York, 65 Broadway: Washington. D. C. St. Louis, Ma.; Nashville and Memphia, Tonn. EF Sond for a pamphlet.

D.UGLAS BUY, M. D., d28 weew\$2.59

U.S. General Commissioner. Savings' Bank for Colored People.

OUSVILLE BRANCH FREEDMENN'S SAVINGS LAND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by act of Concrete U.S., approved March 3, 1985, now open for business from S.A. M. to 1.P. M., and from 2 to 4.P. M., in rear roots ac Gaocard Palmen's Headenmenters.

d23 doisd.w1\*

S. A. PORTER, Cashtor. W. L. & C. L. ROBARDS

(WILLIS L. ROBARDS, CHARLES L. ROBARDO).
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, AUSTIN, TEXAS,

Will practice in the Supreme, Federal, and District
Couits—will also attend to the payment of Taxes,
prosecuting chaims against the State, investigatine and perfection Land Claims, obtaining
Certificates and Patenta, and other mudters, requiring professional attention, in the public offices at the
Capital.

dis 462 wi

TAKEN UP-HCRSE ON THE BARDS.

I town plan, near the Comsterry, a light buy
Horse, with causa-covered wage, containing,
one large box of dressed turkey I, a kee of busier, and
some chickens the coop, some cage in a box, and case
sheep-skine, which the owner can have by applying to
the understand, proving property, and paying charges,
d22 d24w12 WANTED-SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A

PREMIUMS

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, Where all Sewing-Machines of any note, both European

WHEELER&WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY



GOLD MEDAL. The Committee was composed of the most entirent mechanical engineers from Hagland, France, Germany, and Raly, educated expressly for their shillip, and their award to a high compliment to American investive gentus as well as to the merits of this Mashina.

LONDON TIMES, in an editorial covering the whole subject of Bewing-Mashines, awards the highest meets of make in these weeks.

"The Wheeler & Wilson Machine, which is the ONE BEST CALCU-LATED FOR HOUSEHOLD WORE, uses no shuttle, and makes the LOCK-STITCE alike on both sides of the goods."

AT THE GREAT Industrial Exhibition

At Paris, 1862, After repeated exhibition, in competition with all the



GOLD MEDAL FOR THE

WHEELER & WILSON. AT THE FAIR OF THE

American Institute, N. Y., The Committee reported as follows: "The WHEELER & WILSON MACRINE make Lock-Stitch.

And RANKS HIGHEST on account of the clar "There is compliateally but one Sewing-Machina, and that is Wheeler & Wilson's. I am thereughly satisfied of the fact, and have recently purchased one for my own family."—Junon Mason, Secretary American Insti-tute, New York City,

The yearly sales of the Wheeler & Wilson more than double the sales of ALL other SEWING-MACHINES combined, affording the surest test of its merits and superiority. The rise and fall of

numberless Machines heralded as superior to all others" has convinced the public that it is safer to buy a good article of established reputation than to risk their money in couttful experiments.

FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT Nothing could be m re acceptable

THAN A WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine



There is no Investment Which Pays a Better Interest or Brings More Comfort, Health, Happiness,



We warrant and keep every Machine in perfect order three years, send competent and obliging persons to give instructions at the house of the customer as often as desired, and spare neither pains nor expense until the Machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully.

WM, SUMNER & CO., No. 1 Masonic Temple.

minutes was passed.

Mr. Pettit presented a joint resolution in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and leasting that the United States Government should firmly maintain it, especially with regard to Mexico.

Referred to the Committee on Federal Rela-

itions.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendments to the bill for the adjustment of the Morgan raid claims, and probably the bill will not pass.

The Senate bill anthorizing the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to invest the money on hand—\$613,000—in Indiana registered bonds or United States 7-30s, was passed over the Governor's velo.

Weather and, and rain falling. Hog clanges

New York, December 19.
Advices from Charleston say the people of South Carolina feel confident that, in consideration of the adoption by the Legislature of the anti-elavery Constitutional Amendment, their Representatives will have early admission to Congress.

Congress.

The trouble between the old planters and negroes cettled on the abandoned plantations along the coast has not yet been adjusted. A conference relative to the matter had taken place between the former pro-pristors and the treedmen. The latter refused to give up the lands, insisting that they had been given to them by the Government.

Private advices from Kingston, Jamsica, state that the English Government is about to read a commission to lavestigate all the recent occurrences in that island, and a stounding facts will than be disclosed.

HALIFAX, December 18.

The steamer Cuba, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th, and Queenstown the 10th, arrived this morning.

s in Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. On motion of Mr. Orth, of Indiana, it was conved that, if not incompatible with the public interest, the President communicate any incommution in possession of the Executive Deartment in regard to stepe taken at any time y the so-called Empire of Mexico, or any Encopean power, to obtain from this Government, recognition of the so-called Empire of Mexico, and also what correspondence or action in the premises has been taken by the Government.

Mr. Stillwell, of Indiana, offered the follow-

Whereas, the war for the preservation of the Inion and the Constitution is now wover, and to counterpart, insurrectional rebellion, has een put down by the strong arm of the Gormment, and peace and Union being the object, and that having been obtained; the efore, Resolved, That the people who have been in obellion against the Government, and who have submitted to the laws of the United States and adopted a republican form of government, eposled the ordinances of soccesion, passed the Constitutional Amendment forever abolishing clavery, repudiating the rebellett, and passed laws protecting freeduct, and passed laws protecting freeducen in their liberty, the representatives of the people elected to Congress, having received being criticates of election from their respective fovernors, should be received as members of the Thirty-nisth Congress when they shall take the eath prescribed by Congress, known as the est oath, without further delay.

Baltimore, and to report to the House at an actly day whether it should deem it just and expedient to authorize the Northern Central Rallroad Company of Pennsylvania to extend their road to this city.

Mr. Hall of Indiana, introduced the follow-

Received. That the act of July 2, 1862, prescribing an east to be taken and subscribed to
by persons elected or appointed to office under
the Government of the United States before
entering upon the duties of such office is of
binding force and effect in all the departments
of public service, and should in no case be dispensed with.

A motion to lay the resolution on the table
was responded to by yeas 22, nays 126. The
resolution was then pased.

Mr Hooper from the Committee on the War
Department of the Loyal States, reported a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a statement showing the number of men furnished by
each State from the lat of April, 1861, to the
United States, of three-month men, and the
number credited each State on the standard, of
three years, &c.

three years, &c.
On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Committee on On motion of Mr. Sinot, the committee of commerce, was directed to inquire into the excellency of reporting a bill providing appropriations for the mocessary improvement in the

rediency of reporting a bill providing appro-priations for the necessary improvement in the sea and inke coasta, and in navigation.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill to enquire into the practicability of having sisemehip naviga-tion from the Checapeake Bay at the mouth of the Barquehaums river to Luke Omario, in the State of New York. Referred.

A message was received from the Senate, ac-companied by a report from that body, propos-ing appropriate action consequent apon the death of President Lincoln. The report was unanimously concurred in by the House.

Mr. Washburne, of fill, from the select com-mittee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, viz:

the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported the same with a substitute, viz:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appropriate to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, wife of the late President of the United States, or, in the event of her death before payment, then to her legal representative, \$200.000; provided, always, that any sum of money which whall have been paid to his personal representative since his death on account of his salary as President of the Chiled States shall be deducted from said snm of \$25.000."

The bill passed.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.

The loss to steamboat property by the ice on Saturday, including cargoes, was \$250,000; insurance about \$150,000. The ice gorged again Saturday night, and has not moved since. The weather to-day is very hund and mild, and another crash is looked for at any moment. Steamboatmen, underwriters, and all others interested are taking active measures to save the boat in the harbor from further disaster.

The Fenlans, Saturday night, sustained Gen. Sween:

Sweeny.

The Secretary of War is resolved to take no action in the matter until the arrival of Ste-

Beckel Correspondence of the Louisville Journal, Issuana Pours, Dec. 19.

The Feuture who have arrived here to attend their convention on Thursday, are understood to be strong for O Mahony, who is expected to to be errorg for O Mahony, who is expected to be present.

In the House to-day the Morgan raid bill was killed. No committee is to be appointed to adjust any such claims. The bill fixing pay and privilege of members was passed; five dollars per day each was allowed. The general and specific appropriation bills were passed. The bill for the incorporation of hydraulic companies was passed.

It is a fact that the Legislature, after not having done much, gives indications of breaking up in a row.

Hog slamphtering, with the increasing cold weather, has been recumed, but prices are the reverse of advancing.

WARLINGTON, Dec. 19

EVATE.

The Committee on Pensions reported a bill to amend the tail of the last sension to include persons who have served in the navy among those entitled to \$20 pension per month for loss of both test. Passed.

Mr. Witson introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier. Generals of volunteers now in the service, where attained, how employed, &c. Passed.

Mr. Anthony called up the House resolution for the adjournment of Congress from Wednes-

the adjournment of Congress from Wednes-y next to the 5th day of January, and moved amend by inserting Thursday instead of ednesday and the 3d of January instead of

the 9th
Mr. Hendricks moved to amend Mr. Anthony's amendment by striking out the 3d and inserting the 5th.
On this motion, Mr. Fescenden called the The question then recurred on Mr. Anthony's amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution to the re ion as anemded passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill the more effectato provide for the National defense by esbilabing a sufform militia throughout the
sized states. It is his bill of February last,
ganizing the general militia system and proting a military bureau of the Government
to bill was referred to the Committee on Miliry Affairs.

diesolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of Sonators, what number of men are now in service in the regular army, what number of officers are holding commissions, where such officers are stationed, and what duty they are performing. Said report to include cavairy, artiliery, and infantry regiments, and state the number of men and officers to each company, battery, and regiment, and what number of enlisted men are actually fit for active service, with their commands or elsewhere.

ongress.
The trouble between the old plauters and meroes estitled on the abandoned plantations long the coast has not yet been adjusted. A senference relative to the matter had taken lace between the former proprietors and the recedum. The latter refused to give up the reads, indicating that they had been given to keen by the Government.

Private advices from Kingston, Jamsic, late that the English Government is about to mad a commission to investigate all the recent recurrences in that lished, and a stounding facts of the steamer Cube, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th, and Queenstown the 10th, arrived his morning.

The steamer Cube, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th, and Queenstown the 10th, arrived his morning.

At the American bangons in Park on Thanksdring Day, Mr. Bigelow expressed very pacific renatments.

At the American bangons in Park on Thanksdring Day, Mr. Bigelow expressed very pacific renatments.

Gen. Schoffeld proposed the loss, and to proposed that, under the second section of the amendment, it would be competent for Congress to protect every personal property belonging to a free cities the nise conviction, and he was sentenced to ten years penale certified.

Later—it is said that Austria and Mexico are niebed Mexico during five years.

The Paris Patric cave: Gen. Schoffeld in about to proceed to England on a confidential intention from President Johnson to prevent any difficulties arising between Britain and America.

Mr. Trumbull said in giving this notice:

Idelre to say, in view of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and the abalishing of savery, whatever diversity of opinion there may be as to the actual adoption of the amendment, it would be competent for Congress to protect every personal conditions of the amendment, it would be competent for Congress to protect every personal proposed the total actual proposed to be introduced.

It think it important that action should be free to the actual adoption of the amendment, it would be competent for Congress to protect every perso

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that, until they are otherwise ordered, all papers relating to the question of representation of the States lately in rebe ilon be referred to a special com-

mittee of afteen.

Mr. Cowan agreed to the present condemnation of the above, and it went over under the rules.

A message had just been received from the President in response to a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the States lately in rebellion. The message of the President was read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In report to a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States:

cognition of the co-called Empire of Meriand also what correspondence or action in
presentes has been taken by the Government.

Sullivell, of Indiana, offered the follow:

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counterpart, insurrectional rebellion, he
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be in a condition to resume all of their practical relations with the Federal government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the

that portion of the Union lately in rebellion the aspect of affairs is more promising than, in view of all the circumstances, could have been expected. The people throughout the entire South evince a landable desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and to repair the devastations of war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that, in acknowledging the enpremacy of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, their lovalty will be nure-servedly given to the Government whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity.

It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in

It is true that in some of the States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorderly districts, but these are local in character, not frequent in occurrence, and are rapidly disappearing at the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained. Perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in the relations between the two races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor make himself a useful and independent member of the community in which he hashis home. From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently received from the most reliable authority. I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonion restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union.

The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from the Hon. John Covode has been received by the President. The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of [Jent.-Gen. Grant. who recently made a tom?

is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut-Gen. Grant, who recently made a tonr of Inspection through several of the States whose inhabitants particleated in the rebellion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1865. GRANT'S BEPORT.

Headquarter's Aemt of the U. S.,
December 18, 1865
To His Excellency A. Johnson, President of t To His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States:

Sur: In reply to your note of the 16th instruction as I may be possessed of coming within the scope of the inquires made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following:

of the 12th inst., I have the honor to submit the following:
With your approval, and also that of the Hon. Secretary of War, I left Washington City on the 27th of last month for the purposes of making a tour inspection through some of the Southern States lately in rebellion, and to eee what changes were necessary in the disposition of the military forces of the country, how these forces could be reduced, expenses curtailed, &c., and to learn as far as possible the feelings and intentions of the citizens towards the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city and information from this

zene of those States, as well as with the offi zers of the army who have been stationed among them.

The following are the concinenous come to by me: I am satisfied that the mass of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The sentiments of the people of the two sections, slavery and State rights, or the right of States to secode from the Union, they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunals. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but now the emoke of battle has cleared away and time has been given for reflections that this decesion has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who oppose them in the field and in the council.

Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people, possibly, in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to the civil anthority that the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not the tany one—sither of these holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States—who thought it practicable to withstaw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government. There is such universal acquies cence in the authority of the General Government. There is such universal acquies cence in the authority of the General Government. There is such universal acquies cence in the authority of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a milithem in the field and in the connell.

Four years of war, during which law was excented only at the point of the bayonet through at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the peopla, possibly, in a condition mot to yield that ready obedience to the civil authority that the American people have generally been in the habit of the Presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until euch time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. Teh and civiling places tany one—citier of these holding places under the Government of these holding places under the Government of these holding places under the Government is mable to protect the thubitants and revenue of the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the Goural government is mable to object the state of the South at present throughout the state of the Goldware are to be tried by a Court-martial for years of the Southern people to their full privations throughout those States necessary until euch time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established. I did not need any one—citier of the Goural and the black mutually require the protection of the Government of the Southern people to their full privations throughout these states necessary until euch time as labor returns to its protect any one—citier of these holding places tany one—citier of these holding places tany one—citier of these holding places tany one—citier of the Government of the Goural and the black mutually require the protection of the Government of the Government is mable to protection for the Government of the Gover

both contracting parties comply with their engagements.

In some cases I am sorry to say that the freedman's mind does not seem to be disabased of the idea. That the freedman has the right to live without care or provision for the future. The effect of the belief in the division of lands is idiences, and the accumulation in camps, towns, and cities in such cases.

I think it will be found that vice and disease will tend to the extermination and great destruction of the colored race. It cannot be expected that the opinions held by men at the South for years can be changed in a day, and therefore the freedmen require for a few years not only laws to protect them, but the fostering care of those who will give them good connect and npon whom they can rely.

The Freedmen's Bureau being separated from them, the military establishment of the country requires all the expense of a separate organization. One does not necessarily know what the other is doing, or what orders they are acting under.

It seems to me this could be corrected by regarding every officer on duty with the troops in the Sonth as agent of the Freedmen's Burean and then have all the orders of the head of the burean sent through to them. This would make a responsibility that would create uniformity of action throughout. the South would endure the orders and instructions from the bead of the burean being carried out and would relieve from duty and next and would relieve from duty and next and would relieve from duty and next a

The resolution was agreed to by yeas 144, navs 6
Mr. Ashley introduced a bili to enable loyal Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to enable loyal citizens in the States whose Constitutions were overthrown or subverted by the rebellion to form a Constitution and State government preparatory to resuming their relations to the General Government. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., introduced a resolution declaring that, notwithstanding the law against

Mr. Ward, of N. Y., introduced a resolution declaring that, not withstanding the law against pulygamy, that abominable institution exists and is on the increase in Utah. That it is the remaining barbarism of our age and country, and like its twin sister, slavery, it should be swept from the territories of this republic, if it takes the whole power of the government to do so, and to that end, be it recolved, that the Committee on Territories take the whole subject into consideration and inquire into the conduct of the United States officials in that Territory, and report by bill, or otherwise, such law or remedy as the exigency of the case demands. There was no formal action taken on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Penn., the Honse went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Washburn, of Ill., in the chair, on the President's annual message.

Mr. Stevens submitted a series of resolutions referring the various branches of the message to the Committee, and so much of it as looks to reconstruction was referred to the Select Committee. Mr. Farnsworth, of IU., offered a resolution

Mr. Farnsworth, of In., Cuered a resolution reciting the allegation that Mr. Harrls, of Md., had been convicted by a court martial of dialoy-alty, expressing sympathy with Jeff Davis, and saying that the assaceluation of Mr. Lincoln came too late, etc., therefore, that the Commit-tee on Elections be instructed to inquire into tee on Elections be instructed to inquire into the facts and report such action as may be proper, and to aid anch investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was passed, 127 against 21.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to facilitate the postal and mail communication between the States. Every railroad company is authorized to carry passengers, freight, government supplies, and mails from one State to another, and receive compensation therefor.

Messra. Washburn and Garfield advocated its passage.

passage.

Mesers. O'Nell. of Pa., J. L. Thomas, of Md.,
and Rogers, of N. J., opposed its passage, the
last two arguing that the bill was a blow at their States.

Mr. Washburn said the bill was general and applicable to all the States. The bill was applicable to all the States. The bill was parsed.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rebel debt. After debate the proposition passed, 49 against 11.

New York, Dec. 19. A Washington special to the Post estates that while the President was preparing his thesesage the French Minister emphatically stated that the Emperor would much regret say expression in the message which would make it impossible to recede from his Mexican scheme without hundiation. The Minister also assured Mr. Seward that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico in a little while, and asked for patience on the part of our Government. It is reported that Gen. Logan is estisfied there will be no difficulty, and that the Republic of Mexico will soon be peacefully reinstated. The Judiciary Committee of the Honse have agreed to report at an early day an amendment to the Constitution providing that the number of voters in the States shall form the basis of representation in Congress.

The President's message, enclosing the reports of General Grant, favors strongly an early restoration of the State governments. It appears to have deeply offended some of the members when it was read in the Senate. Mr. Smmer pronounced it only paralleled by Pierce's white-washing message in Kansas.

The Commercial's Washington dispatch says: A Washington special to the Post states that

The Commercial's Washington dispatch says:
The President has sent General Grant's report
on the condition of the South to Congress. It
presents the result of the General's observations
during his tour to the South, and is highly faworshie in its armestics of

Mr. Doolitale introduced a bill in relation to the Preedmen's Bureau, which an borkes the President to extend and maintain a branch of that bureau in any State in which slaves have been emancipated by the operations of the war or the amendment of the Constitution, and also anthorizes him to snapend its operations or withdraw the military forces from the States in which he is satisfied that hostilities have closed, the insurrection been suppressed, peace and order restored, and the civil anthority estated, and the laws so modified as to procure equal protection to all persons in all their rights without distinction of race or color, including the right to make contracts, see and be used, appear as witnesses, buy or sell real estate, and all the rights of property and personal liberty. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Conness introduced a bill to amend an act for the disposal of coal lands and town property, which allows the right to enter 160 acres of coal lands to represent the control of the state of the passage of the act, and fixes prices at at \$20 per acre. A declaratory descriptive statement of such lands and improvements is required to be filled-within one year from the passage of this act, and proof and parent within one year thereafter. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report for the information of Senators, what number of men are now in service in the recovery of the two sections, and the first that the the formation of this city make it a perquisite to care and it can be troops.

Lessers for this are obvious, without distanction of the lessers labor bab by their adule and furnishing menus of them the present law of the passage of the sea, and the civil and the report of General Security and the right of the report of the latter of the secure of the passage of the passag and the liste sinves, too; who might be inbudd with the idea that the property of his late master should by right belong to him, at least should have no protection from the colored solders. There is danger of a collision heligh brought on by each convex.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Sonthern States are surious to return to cell-government withing the Union as soon as possible; that whilst reconstance from the Government; that they think is required by the Government; that they think is required by the Government, and that if such a course was put do not they would pursue it in geood faith. If is to be regretted that there cannot be greater commingling at that sime between the littless and that if such a course was put do not they would pursue it in geood faith. If is to be regretted that there cannot be greater commingling at that sime between the provided that the law-make. It is not become the such as the continued of the statement of the condition of the freedmen by greater commingling at that sime between the belief, widely spread.

Conversations, however, on the subject with collists that in some of the States its affairs have not been conducted with good indgment and economy, and the belief, widely spread among the freedmen in the Southern States, that the lands of their, former owners will, at least in part, be divided among them, has come from the agents of this hurear. This belief is serieusly interfering with the willingness of the freedmen to make contracts for the coming year. In some form, the Freedmen's Bureau is an absolute necessity until civil law is established and enforced, accuring to the freedmen to make connerve many according to their individual motions everywhere, eds. However, it is independent of the complaint in Sonth Carolina was han when he left things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority of the president, which, he should be represented by the plust and difficult things went on as before. Many, perhaps the majority is the condition of his successor.

The World's Washington special says that

and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of the Louisians members elect, signed by Gov. Wells, and the certificate of Mr. Barbour, of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. After the passage of the Farasworth resolution in the case of Mr. Harris, a resolution offered by Mr. Banks was passed, instructing the Committee on Military and Navai Affairs to report whether any changes were necessary in the system of education at West Point and Annapolis Academies, and also as to the establishing of military and naval schools in each of the several States, in order to provide more effectually for national defense.

Mr. Washburne's bill to facilitate postal and commercial intercourse between the States was introduced.

been built or directed to be built, and what appropriation is required for repairs on the sea coast, lakes, and navigable rivers.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Select Committee on Rules, reported a new one for the appointment of a committee on minerals and mining, to consist of nine members. This was agreed to.

Mr. Dawson, from the Committee on Rules reported a rule. allowing each member \$75 for the long and \$45 for the short session for stationery. Agreed to.

Mr Wilson's bill, from the Committee on Judiciary, proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the paying of the rebel debt, was offered.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., argued that Congress could not interfere with the payment of debts. The Secretary of State bas received a telegram of the 18th from the Governor of Colorado, representing that the Legisiature of that State has ratified the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name. A new section is inserted prescribing a penalty of \$5,000 and imprisonment of exceling one year for wilfully rejecting or refusing to receive the vote of any person entitled to that right. Mr. Wilson called up the Senate bill to maintain the freedom of the Insbitants of States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862. It abolished all laws, stantes, acts, ordinances, rules or regulations, which make inequalities in regulations, which make inequalities in regulations, which make inequalities in right of the triple of the rebel debt, was offered.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., argued that Congress offered.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., argued that Congress of fered of the states and immining, to consist on manufacture of all the freedom of the Insbitants of States declared in insurrection and rebellion by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862. It abolished all laws, stantes, acts, ordinances, rules or regulations, which make inequalities in regulation, when I shall nature to receive the vote of any person entitled to tha

community was surrendered to the machinatic the Coastilution of the United States abolishin the Coastilution of the United States. It is more stringent in the provisions than any
for a similar object hereforce presented. It
provides for the appointment of Provisional
Governors, with Marshals and District Attorneys, for the temporary discharge of civil dities. The thababitants of each State, irrespective
of race or color, are to be enrolled, if a majority take an oath to support, the Coastilution of
the United States. The Governors shall, bot
proclamation, invite the loyal people to elect
delegates to a convention to re-establish State
an oath of allegiance, and no person can thus
serve or vote who has held civil or military
effice under rebell in small be dead to the United States and
the oath of allegiance are to be administered to
the voters. The constitution of the United States and the Declaration of
Independence, and it must provide that involmotive of the United States and the Declaration of
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Independence, and it must provide that involmotive of the United States and the Declaration of
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Independence, and it must provide that involmotive of the United States and the Declaration of
Independence, and it must provide that involmotive of the United States and the Declaratio

A dispatch from Washington save: Secretary Stanten has applied to Congress for an appropriation to purchase Ford's Theater, to be fitted up and used for the custody of all papers relating to sick or wounded soidlers, and hospital and operations of medical and surgical departments of the army.

It is positively stated that the President sometime ago restored all the Episcopal churches in Alabama to their former occupants.

The same dispatch says Mr. Stanton has again tendered his resignation to the President, and this time, it is said, insists upon its acceptance. ance. MONTGOMERY, Als., Dec. 16. MONTGOMERY, Als., Dec. 16.
Raphael J. Semmes, of the pirate Alabama,
was strested last evening, by orders from Washington, and is now en route to the North under
guard.

Washington, Dec. 19.
Secretary Seward has addressed a communication to Provisional Governor Johnson, of Georgia, relieving him from duty, and to the Governor elect, Jenkins, anthorizing him to enter upon the duties of his office. The dispatches are identical in language with thos of Alabama, already published.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

"Missonri, and Mr. Bovd, the contestant of his seat, further time to take testimony, which was parsed.
On motion of Mr. Dawes it was resolved that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House the testimony, sentence, and action of the Court martial which tried Benjay min Harris, a member of this Honse from the State of Maryland.

Mr. Raymond presented the certificate of election to the Honse of Mr. Keyle, signed by the Governor of Arkansas, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal attached. On motion it was referred to the Committee on ing from the Government a considerable amount of tax due under the general law.

Mr. James F. Barker, a weathy oil merchant, aged forty five years, doing business at 148 Front street, where he had been located for the last twenty five years, committed suicide vesterday afternoon in his office by shooting himself with a platoi, while laboring noise temporary mental aberration, produced, it is supposed, by recent heavy pecuniary losses.

The Times's Washington dispatch savs: It is probable that the appointment of the New York Collector will be made this week, and the chances are in favor of Mr. Van Dyke, the present Assistant Treasurer, with Mr. Conkling as his successor. On motion it was referred to the Committee

leconstruction.

Mr. Elilott introduced a hill to limit the lia

Mr. Elliott introduced a hill to limit the liability of ship owners, concerning maratime ilcense, and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stevens presented the petition of Judge Warmonth asking to be admitted to the Honse as a delegate from the Territory of Louisiana, and purporting to be signed by 1900 voteral twas referred, withent debate, to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The following are the resolutions submitted in the House to day by Mr. Lawrence, of Onlo, namely. The World's Washington special any that Captain J. H. Van Deraile, of the 14th infantry, recently cashicred, has been reinstated.

The Tribune's Washington dispatch saves General Carleton, commanding the Military District of Mexico, has been designated by the War Department to command an expedition gainst that portion of the Apache Indians, who have for a long time been actively hostile to our Government. who have for a long time been actively hostile to our Government.

General Mitchell has just been appointed Governor of New Mexico by the President.

The Herald's Savannah correspondent of the 3th says that the late city election was conducted with great-quietness. Affairs in the country present a gloomy picture. The country is represented as bare of provisions, and the roads nearly impassable. It is extremely difficult to induce negroes to labor for any length of time continuously, and both they and the whites are indulging freely in extensive maranding, thieving, and other vices.

With the professed purpose of rest ting order bands of self-styled regulators have been formed, who are guilty of more crimes than those they pretend to be engaged in suppressing. Their shootings and hangings of negroes are of such common occurrence as scarcely to excite remark.

Thoulesting, Day was a dismal affair, the

in the House to-day by Mr. Lawrence, of Orio, namely:

Resolved, That justice and the national security demand that as soon as it may be practicable Jefferson Davis, a representative man of the rebellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate tribunal of the country for treeson, the most fagrant in character, by him committed.

Resolved, That in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, and that offense may be made infamons and at the same time that question may be judiclously settled finally and forever; that a State of its own will have the right to renonnee its place in the Union.

Resolved, That public justices and pattern! scarcely to excite remark.

Thanksgiving Day was a dismal affair, the people not clearly perceiving what they were to give thanks for. to give thanks for.

The late elections in Florida are reported to have been attended with much excitement and

itshed that treason is a crime and traitors be punished.

Resolved, That in like manner and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief instigations and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of the public justice and furnish security for the finters and these criminally responsible for the marder and for the starvation of the Union purposes of war should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty. requent disturbances between the citizens and im in opinion.

Mr. Summer denied any intention of charging the President with falsehood. He said there was no question before the Honse when he made the remark, and that the statement about whitewashing referred only to a document which was read, and not to the policy of the President. He denied that he had ever in public or private questioned the honesty or patriotism of the President.

Mr. Dixon accepted Mr. Sumber's retraction.

Mr. Trumbull said he wished to ask that this debate should cease, as controversy was not for public interest or welfare.

It was then voted that the report of General Schurz should be printed with the other doenments.

A resolution was adopted calling for the report of General Howard on the condition of the freedmen.

Mr. Cowan withdrew his objection to Mr. Anthony's resolution to refer all papers on representation of the lately-rebellions States to a special committee of fifteen.

The Chair stated that, the objection having been removed, the resolution might be considered. Before the question was offered by Mr. Sprague and agreed to:

Resolved, the Honee concurring, That the Committee on Manufactures of the respective Housee inquire if the tax of the Internal Revenues at npon products of domestic manufactures is greater than the duty premium on gold and expense of exchange and transmission npon similar products imported, and if thereby foreign products entered for consumption upon more favorable terms than domestic products:

The Senate then went into Executive seasion, and soon after adjourned.

The Speaker laid before the Honse the Cre
The Speake colored troops.

A Washington special dispatch to the Tribun preserve of war should be tried and punished for the high crimes of which they have been guilty.

Resolved, That justice should not fail of its purpose, and that all who are guilty or are responsible for the assassination of the late President and the great offenders during the recent rebellion, guilty of and responsible for the mnrder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, as well as those guilty or responsible for other unparalleled violations of the laws of warfare, are amenable and should be tried, convicted, and punished by a military tribunal anthorized by law, and sanctioned by the common laws of war and the neages of civilized nations, wherever and so far as may be necessary to secure the ends of justice.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation if any be necessary to provide juries for the trials for treasen, for writs of error, and to carry into effect the purposes of the foregoing resolution, and that said committee report by hill or otherwise.

otherwise. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18.

A fleet of npwards of two hundred sailing vessels are in this karbor wind bound.

A row took place in Norfolk, Virginia, yesterday, between the 29th New York and the 30th United States colored regiment. A voiley from ten or twelve muskets from the 20th was fired upon the colored troops, which was about to be returned, when their officers arrived and put an end to the disturbance. It at one time threatened to be very serious. Only one colored man was injured.

were appointed a Committee of Arrangement During the absence of the Committee on Re-olutions, addresses were made enlogizing the deceased by Reverdy Johnson and Senator During all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, is Hoofand's German Bitters. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or Nervous Dehility. The use of a bottle or two will work

deceased by Reverdy Johnson and Senator Divis.

General Sherman responded to the resolutions after their submission in a very feeling address.

Secretary Seward concinded in an earnest tribute to the worth and memory of the deceased, and craved no pronder distinction for his own name when dead than that which by universal accord will be given Mr. Corwin as a humanitarian and patriot.

His remains will leave here for Lebanon, O., to-day, where they are to be sepulchered. His son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs Sage, arrived vesterday morning. A special delegation of Ohioans will accompany the remains.

Washingrow, Dec. 20. The medical profession pronounce the Red Jacket Bitters the best tonic that has yet been produced in that shape, and those who try them will be satisfied of that fact. d20 d1&w1

said abont ninety-nine others who treated the negroes property.

Mr. Cowan alinded to Mr. Sumner's charge of whitewashing used against the President and defended the President from it. He read extracts from the message of yesterday, and expressed his belief in its fairness and truth. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the House announcing the death of Mr. Kellogg, a member of the House from New York, and the passage of a resolution of respect for his memory.

Mr. Harris pronounced a eulogy npon the deceased member.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.
The clerk of the House of Representatives has received certificates of election of Southern members only from North Carolina seven; Lonleiana and Missis?lppi, two; Tennessee, seven; Virginla, six. Some of these have been referred to the Select Committees. On the 14th instant, at Christ Church, by the Rev. Dr. Craik, Major WM. P. M'DOWELL to Miss KATE G. WRIGHT, all of this city. On Thursday, Dec. 14, 1865, at the residence of the bride's lather, by the Rev. Dr. Spalding. Mr. John E. Wilson to Kater. youngest daughter of J. B. Viglini. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

SENATE. Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on a bill to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of Backies and Jefferson countles, Va., to the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the bill to regulate elective iranchise in the District of Columbia, with amendments, one of which modifies the privilege by restricting it to those who shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and On Sunday morning. 17th inst., William Bartle niant son of George and Hannah M. Forman. On Monday evening, the 18th Inct., CHARLES OGLE, youngest con of William and Sarah Ogle, aged seven years, seven months, and twelve days.

In this city, on the night of the 16th inst., Mr. ADBAM TEERELL, aged 24 years,

One Flag, One Destiny GRANT AND SHERMAN, are writing it in words of fire on tha
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Mr. Cowan was unwilling to let Mr. Sumner's speech go to the country without a protest. The extracts read by him from private letters were not impartial or prejudiced. The cases referred to were exceptional cases. Where ore man out of five hundred was cruel to negroes it was published, but there was nothing said about ninety-nine others who treated the negroes properly. . INDIANAPOLIS, IND. POLL CARDING MACHINES, CARDING and SPIN NING MACHINERY, LOOMS &c. Second-han Machinery, &c. n20 d'aw3m°

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of the lost cause, it will instat on the earliest positive restoration of the Southern States to their former power and infinence in our Union on the bads of All Rights for All their Paople.

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Resolved, That public justice and national security demand that in case of the conviction of said Jeff Davis the sentence of law should be carried into effect in order that the Constitution and laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed and truth clearly established that treason is a crime and traitors be munished.

ation, Manufactures, the Uncful Arts, &c., &c., throughout overy portion of our country, but especially throughout overy portion of our country, but especially throughout hos sections hitherto devoid of thom, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

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